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## MACKENZIE COLLECTION.

## DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF THE

## ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS.

AND OTHER ARTICLES

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE LITERATURE, HIS-TORY, STATISTICS AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE SOUTH OF INDIA;

COLLECTED BY THE LATE

LIEUT.-COL. COLIN MACKENZIE,

Surveyor General of India.

BY

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## HALA KANARA BOOKS.

# Pauranic and Legendary History and Biography.

#### I.—Mahabhárát.

a. Adi Parva—palm leaves, 2 copies—b. Virat ditto—c. Aranya Parva ditto—d. Kerna Parva ditto, 2 copies.

A translation of different books of the Mahábhárat. By Kumara Vyása: the work is dedicated to
the deity Lakshmi Náráyan, a statue of Vishnu erected in the village of Gada Gada, by Vata verddhana or Vishnuverddhana, the fourth prince of the Belal dynasty who reigned in the latter part of the
12th century, and became a convert to the faith of
Vishnu from that of Jina.

## II.—Jaimini Bhárata.

Palm leaves, 5 copies.

A translation of the 17th book of the Mahábhárata, ascribed to the Muni Jaimini, giving an account of

the Aswamedha sacrifice celebrated by Yudhish-thira. It is considered as one of the best works in the ancient Kanara language. Translated by Laksh-misa Kavi who was patronised by Vira Velála Deva who reigned in the beginning of the 13th century at Dwára Samudra—then the capital of the Kanara country.

## III.—Sri Bhágarat.

Palm leaves.

A translation of the fifth, sixth and seventh books of the Bhágavat, by Gopináth.

#### IV.—Krishna Cheritra.

Palm leaves.

An account of the reign of Krishna at Dwáraka, and the actions of his descendants Pradyumna and Aniruddha, with the defeat of Bánásura, and the humiliation of Siva. By Kanakadás.

## V.—Jagannáth Vijaya.

Palm leaves.

The early part of Krishna's life, his juvenile exploits, and marriage with Rukmini. By Rudra Kavi.

## [ 3 ]

## VI.—Durga Máhátmya.

Paper.

The Chandi páth, or section descriptive of the victories of Durgá, from the Márkandeya Puraná.

#### VII.—Básava Purána.

#### Paper.

An account of the origin of the Lingayet, Jangama or Vira Saiva sect, characterised by wearing the emblem of Siva round their necks, or on their According to the followers of this faith, which prevails very extensively in the Dekhin, Báswa, Básava, Báswana or Báswapa or Básavappa, different modes of writing his name, only restored this religion, and did not invent it. This person, it is said, was the son of Mådiga raya a Brahman, and Madevi, written also Madala arasu and Mahámbá, inhabitants of Hinguleswar Parvati Agraháram on the west of Sri Saila, and both, devout worshippers of Siva. In recompense of their piety, Nandi the bull of Siva was born on earth, as their son, becoming incarnate by command of Siva, on his learning from Náreda the decline of the Saiva faith, and prevalence of other less orthodox systems of religion. The child was denominated after the Báswa or Básava the bull of the deity. On his arriving at the age of investiture he refused to assume the thread ordinarily worn by Brahmans, or to acknowledge any Guru except Iswara or Siva. He then departed to the town of Kalyán, the capital of Bijala or Vijala Ráya and obtained in marriage Gangámbá the daughter of the Dandanáyak, or minister of police. From thence he repaired to Sangameswara, where he received from Sangameswara Swámí, initiation into the tenets of the Víra Saiva faith. He was invited back from this place to succeed his father-in-law upon his decease, in the office he had held.

After his return to Kalyán, his sister, who was one of his first disciples, was delivered of a son Chenna Básava, who is not unfrequently confounded with his uncle, and regarded perhaps more correctly, as the founder of the sect.

After recording these events, the work enumerates various marvellous actions, performed by Básava and several of his disciples, such as converting grains of corn to Pearls—discovering hidden treasures—feeding multitudes, healing the sick, and restoring the dead to life. The following are some of the anecdotes narrated in the work.

Básava having made himself remarkable for the profuse bounties he bestowed upon the Jangamas, helping himself from the Royal Treasury for that purpose, the other ministers reported his conduct to Bijala who called upon him to account for the

money in his charge. Básava smiled, and giving the keys of the Treasury to the king, requested him to examine it, which being done, the amount was found wholly undiminished. Bijala thereupon caused it to be proclaimed that whoever calumniated Básava should have his tongue cut out.

A Jangama who cohabited with a dancing girl, sent a slave for his allowance of rice to the house of Básava, where the messenger saw the wife of the latter, and on his return reported to the dancing girl the magnificence of her attire. The mistress of the Jangama was filled with a longing for a similar dress, and the Jangama having no other means of gratifying her, repaired to Básava to beg of him his wife's garment. Básava immediately stripped Gangámbá his wife, and other dresses springing from her body, he gave them all to the Jangama.

A person of the name of Kanapa who regularly worshipped the image of Ekámreswara imagining the eyes of the deity were affected, plucked out his own, and placed them in the sockets of the figure. Siva pleased with his devotion restored his worshipper his eyes.

A devout Saiva named Mahadevala Macháya who engaged to wash for all the Jangamas, having killed a child, the Raja ordered Básava to have him secured and punished; but Básava declined undertaking the duty, as it would be unavailing to offer

any harm to the worshippers of Siva. Bijala persisting, sent his servants to seize and tie him to the legs of an elephant, but Macháya caught the elephant by the trunk, and dashed him and his attendants to pieces. He then proceeded to attack the Raja, who being alarmed, applied to Básava and by his advice humbled himself before the offended Jangama. Básava also deprecated his wrath, and Macháya being appeased, forgave the king, and restored the elephant and the guard to life.

A poor Jangam having solicited alms of Kinnariya one of Basava's chief disciples, the latter touched the stones about them with his staff, and converting them into gold, told the Jangam to help himself.

## Story of Siriála.

Siriála Jangama who resided at Kanchi, distributed food daily to one thousand Jangamas. Siva in order to try his faith, went to his house, disguised as an Ascetic: as soon as Siriala saw him he fell at his feet and invited him to take some repast. Siva replied to him "that he must have human flesh, from some one of Siriála's family" to which the latter agreed, and carried him into his house. Having communicated the wish of the Jangam to his wife Ganguli, they determined to sacrifice their Son. In the mean time Siva proceeded to the Son of Siriála named Chilláta who was at school, and told him, that he would be killed by his Parents for the food of a goblin, and therefore he had better run away, but the lad replied to him "You are an Ascetic, why do youseek to alarm me, my life

is not dear to me, and I shall lose the benefits of this and the next world by disobeying the commands of my Parents. Do not you know, that, it is better that my flesh should be digested in the belly of a devotee, than that I should be separated from Siva by worldly cares. Do not dissuade me in this manner, but return to your abode." The ascetic accordingly returned. The mother of the lad, then brought him home, and bathed and adorned him, and prepared to kill him, and told him that through their virtues, the Ascetic had asked them to offer their child, and that they had agreed to it. The lad replied that he was fortunate, and should thus obtain salvation. mother counselled him then not to be afraid, but to repeat the prayer Nama siváya, and the parents then cut off his head, and dressed his flesh as nine sorts of curry, reserving only the head—On presenting the dishes to the ascetic he flew into a passion, because the head was not given, and being afraid of his curses, they produced it, when the ascetic desired them to dress that also. This being effected, he commanded them to partake of the meal along with him. Siriála hesitated to eat of his child, but the wife enforced his compliance, and they sat down on either hand of the Jangam. The pretended Devotee then commanded them to send for their Son to dinner, and being afraid to avow that they had killed him, they stated he would presently come from school. The Ascetic refused to eat without him, and desired them to call the boy, with which they were forced to comply-on doing so, the boy to their great astonishment came out from an adjoining room with three golden cars. Then Siva appeared in his own shape, and carried the Parents and son and the ancestors of Siriála to Kailas.

## Madivala Macháya's restoring Básava, and Kinnaraya to life.

Kinnaraya died, and his soul united with the Lingam, worn round his neck. This circumstance being reported to Básava, he immediately went to the deceased, and lamented as follows: How can I live without you, you are my heart, my soul, most excellent among the Jangams, how can I stay behind you, we all came to the earth together, and it is not proper for you to depart before me: who will protect me now you are gone. So on his account he died, himself, and was united with the spirit of the Lingam. The Jangamas who were with Básava, then went to Madivala Muchaya and informed him of the death of Kinn aráya, on which he repaired to the spot, and thus addressed the corpse of Básava—you are the creator of the souls of the Jangamas, their preserver and destroyer: you have associated with them, and aided them; rise, rise; you have offered up your body to keep your promise, and as a mark of friendship and affection, but is it proper to keep your faith to Kinnaraya, and break it to the Jangams. They will die on your account. How can they exist after you are dead-you should have restored his life, not died yourself. Siva will be ill pleased by such an act. Siva has taken the life of Kinnaraya into his essence, but why should you have unnecessarily perished. Why do you ignorantly resign your life, when Siva has been pleased to take him away; as you have promised Kinnar aya that you would accompany him, you have done so, but now you must fulfil your pledge to the Jangamus: you are their life and must revive for them.

To Kinnaraya, he observed—Is it well for you to relinquish your life, before you have accomplished the objects enjoined by Siva, and at the same time take away the existence of Basava: is it decorous for you to have departed without the know-ledge of the Siva—Ganas: your souls cannot unite with each

other, but ought to be absorbed into Siva: you must therefore bring back Básava, and be content to exist here as long as he tarries upon earth—on the conclusion of these harangues Kinnaraya rose to life, as if awaking from sleep, and Básava was immediately restored to life. They both fell at the feet of Machaya and the other Jangamas, and the Siva Ganas were extremely pleased, and astonished at the power of Machaya, and they praised him, and said, he is verily an incarnation of Vira Bhadra. So they returned to their respective dwellings.

The work is also in many places addressed to the Jainas, in the shape of a dialogue between some of the Jangama Saints and the members of that faith, in which the former narrate to the latter instances of the superiority of the Saiva religion, and the falsehood of the Jain faith, which appears to have been that of Bijala Raya and the great part of the population of Kalyána. In order to convert them Ekánta Ramáya one of Básava's disciples, cut off his own head in their presence, and then marched five days in solemn procession through and round the city, and on the fifth day replaced his head upon The Jain Pagodas were thereupon his shoulders. it is said destroyed by the Jangamas. It does not appear however that the king was made a convert, or that he approved of the principles and conduct of his minister. He seems on the contrary to have incurred his death by attempting to repress the extension of the Virasaiva belief. Different authorities, although they disagree as to the manner in which Bijala was destroyed concur in stating the fact: the following account of the transaction is from the present work.

"In the city of Kalayna were two devout worshippers of Siva named Allaya and Madhuvaya. They fixed their faith firmly on the divinity they adored, and assiduously reverenced their spiritual preceptor, attending upon Básava whithersoever he The king Bijala well knew their merits, but closed his eves to their superiority, and listening to the calumnious accusations of their enemies commanded the eyes of Allaya and Madhuvaya to be plucked out. The disciples of Básava, as well as himself, were highly indignant at the cruel treatment of these holy men, and leaving to Jagaddeva the task of putting Bijala to death, and denouncing imprecations upon the city, they departed from Kalyána-Básava fixed his residence at Sangameswara.

Machaya, Bommidevaya, Kinnara, Kannatha, Bommadeva, Kakaya, Masanaya, Kolakila Bommadeva, Kesirajaya, Mathirajaya and others, announced to the people, that the fortunes of Bijala had passed away, as indicated by portentous signs; and accordingly the crows crowed in the night, jackalls howled by day; the sun was eclipsed, storms of wind and rain came on, the earth shook, and darkness overspread the heavens. The inhabitants of Kalyána were filled with terror.

When Jagaddeva repaired home, his mother met him, and told hin that when any injury had been done to a disciple of the Saiva faith, his fellow should avenge him or die. When Daksha treated Siva with contumely, Párvati threw herself into the flames, and so under the wrong offered to the Saints he should not sit down contented, and so saying she gave him his food at the door of his mansion. Thither also came Mallaya and Bommaya two others of the Saints, and they partook of Jagaddeva's Then smearing their bodies with holy ashes, they took up the spear and sword and shield, and marched together against Bijala. On their way a bull appeared, whom they knew to be a form of Básava, come to their aid, and the Bull went first, even to the court of the king, goring any one that came in their way, and opening a clear path for them. they reached the court, and put Bijala to death in the midst of all his courtiers, and then they danced, and proclaimed the cause why they had put the king to death. Jagaddeva on his way back, recalling the words of his mother, stabbed himself. Then arose dissension in the city, and the people fought amongst themselves, and horses with horses, and elephants with elephants until, agreeably to the curse denounced upon it by Básava and his disciples, Kalyána was utterly destroyed.

Básava continued to reside at Sangameswara conversing with his disciples and communing with the divine Essence, and he expostulated with Siva, saying 'By thy command have I and thy attendant train come upon earth, and thou hast promised to recall us to thy presence when our task was accomplished." Then Siva with Párvatí came from forth the Sangameswara Lingam, and were visible to Básava who fell on the ground before them. They raised him, and led him to the sanctuary, and all three disappeared, in the presence of the disciples, and they praised their master, and flowers fell from the sky and then the disciples spread themselves abroad, and made known the absorption of Básava into the emblem of Siva."

This account of Básava is by Bhima Kavi: a similar compilation, if not the same, is sometimes attributed to Somana Arádhya a Jangama teacher.

VIII —Básava Purána.

Paper.

A similar work as the preceding and by the same author but in a more elaborately poetical style.

IX.—Chenna Básava Purána.
Paper, incomplete.

An account of *Chenna Basava*, an incarnation of the *Pranava* or mysterious syllable *Om*, begotten on *Nágalámbiká* the sister of *Básava*, herself an incarnation of *Párvati*, by the spirit of *Siva*.

According to the legend, Bijala calling in question the spiritual origin of Nágalámbiká's pregnancy, she was delivered in presence of his whole court of a child resplendent with all the attributes of Siva, and whose divine nature was consequently fully proved and acknowledged. The incarnation of the Pranava was for the purpose of instructing Básava, or the incarnate Nandi, in the tenets of the Virasaiva faith, the establishment of which is thus divided between the uncle and the nephew. Chenna Básava appears to have been more wholly a religious character, although the secular authority of Básava was most instrumental in the augmentation of the Jangama sect. By Virupáksha.

## X.—Chenna Báswana Kálajnyán.

#### Palm leaves

A prophetic account of the Belál sovereigns who ruled at Dwárasamudra and who were as follows.

Hayasala Belála Raya—reigned 59 years from S. 906 to 965 or A. D. 1043.

Vinayáditya Belála t	o S	. 995 or	,	1073
Yareyánga Belála	,,	1036 or	,,	1114
Vishnu verddhana B.	,,	1067 or	,,	1145
Vijaya Narasinha B.	,,	1110 or	,,	1188
Vira Belila		1155 or	,,	1233
Víra Narasinha Deva	,,	1171 or	,,	1249
Vírasomeswara	,,	1190 or	<b>,</b> ,	1268
Víra Narasinha	,,	1230 or	,,	1308

The Dynasty is carried perhaps some thing too for back at the commencement, but the list probably is not very far from correct. The last prince was taken by the Mohammedans, and his capital destroyed in their first invasion of the *Dekhin*, about A. D. 1310-11.

This work next gives an account of the foundation of Vijayanagar, and the princes who ruled over it, with its subversion by the Mohammedans as well as their capture of Srirangapatam and Chandragiri.

The work also gives an account of the author's own death or absorption, and the share he took in the transactions consequent on Bijala's death, which are here described in a different manner from that noticed in other works. The following is the account.

Siddha Ramáya, Allama prabhu, Básava and others had ac-- quired the knowledge of Shat Sthala, (the six seats of meditation by which Siva is manifested) from Chenna Básava and had departed, all but the first who demanded of his teacher what would come to pass. Chenna Básava replied; You will depart your life at Sonala pura. Allama Prabhu after wandering over many regions, and visiting various shrines in the mountains of the north, as well as the South of India, will come to Básava, and be received by him with great veneration; which will displease many of Básava's disciples, and they will depart. Allama Prabhu will then feed miraculously one hundred and ninety six thousand Jangamas, and will then depart to Srisaila where he will convert Gorakh and other sages, and will be absorbed in a plantain tree along with Mahádevi. year of Sáliváhana 696 (A. D. 774.) on Tuesday the

11th of Phalguna, Bás ava will be united with Sangamesmara, and his wife Nilámbiká with the Lingam she wears, as will others of the disciples with their respective Lingams. Afterwards Vijala Ráya, will appoint Chenna Básava his minister—Jagaddeva, Bomana and Malaya will murder the Ráya and Mádivala Machaya defeat his army, and take his son prisoner. Then Nágalámbiká (the mother of Chenna Básava) will request her son to liberate the youth, and raise him to his father's principality.—He will reign for sixty years and the Jains and Mohammedans will prevail—Chenna Básava will then send Madivalaya to the village of Hippáliká and will then be absorbed into his Guru, Linganárya. The disciples of Siva to the number of thirty six thousand will eat and sport in his abode, and will then all disappear."

## XI.—Yama Básava Kálaj nyána.

#### a paper.-b. Palm leaves

A prophetic account of the situation of the Dekhin after the coming of the Mohammedans and the destruction of Anagundi or Vijayanagar, comprising an account of the establishment of the Jangama religion by Básava at Kalyánpur. The following may convey some notion of the prophetic style of this and similar works.

Rudra muni said, "Evil days will occur, the spires of the Temples will fall—Jupiter shall enter into the mansion of the moon.—The moon shall appear to the people as divided—Kirita Ráma Rája will lose his kingdom—The trees will fall—The sky be overcast and the Earth will shake—A famine will happen, and grain be scarce in the city of Kalyána, for about six months. Afterwards Vira Vasanta will be born in the year Ananda on the first of Kártika on Friday, about the middle of

the day, of a woman named Devaki in the race of the Kshétriyas; his hair will be erect, and he will have a mark on his forehead. In the fort of Bedira, a force of six lacks of troops shall perish. The country of Kálesmara shall be ruined by hurricane. In the year Durmukhi, females will be increased; a great battle will take place near Balibhandar. At Anagondi a virgin of seven years old without a husband, will bring forth eight sons, seven of them will instantly die, and the eighth will pronounce the birth of Virabhogavasanfa and then die,—Three eclipses will occur in the course of one day, which will fall on the day of full moon in the month Margasira. Allamaha Prabhu will be reborn from the Plantain tree; and Chenna Básava again be incarnate in the Earth."

Yanma Básava said, that he was desired by Jambunáth, the deity of Kumbhabharat to impart the prophecies which he promulgated in the world.— An army of three thousand and three hundred trores will assemble and go to the Northward, and lay waste the villages and slay the people, and set fire to the palaces. People with Tyger-faces shall come to Kalyána and capture it, and the Mullas shall take possession of the country—A king of the principal part of the country shall destroy the enemy in the North. Thence he will go to Kási and return to his own country.—The enemies will again follow him, and lose a great many soldiers. Let the disciples of Siva hear this.

#### XII.—Báswana Purána.

a. palm leaves - b. ditto.

The original catalogue calls these works, the Yama Básava Purána, but each wants the beginning and end, and the name therefore cannot be verified. The first is a dialogue between Chenna Básava and Allama Prabhu on the principal events and doctrines

of the Jangama faith. The second is a prose narrative of the origin and progress of the Jangama religion in the same strain as the other works of this class.

## Discourse between Prabhudeva and Chenna Básava.

Prabhu deva said I have come to know the Almighty from you, a knowledge I have acquired, but I still wish to hear the particulars of my birth, from you. How else can I appreciate Sangana Básavana, as he is known to you. I have explained to the people the nature of both eternal and transitory things. I have ascertained God, and abandoned the world. I have discriminated the acts of the body, and mind, and holy wisdom. I have attained the limits of true wisdom, and am worthy to hear the story of Básavana who is the disciple of Guhyeswar.

The junior minister, Chennah Básava being satisfied of his possessing true wisdom, thus replied. When the world is blank and there is nothing, when the fourteen Bhuvanas are not, when no person beholds the Lingam, and he that sees the Lingam in himself is entitled Adwaita, then Básava is found in the center of the universe of fifty Crores of worlds, on Meru which is one crore, twenty-six Lacks and Eighty thousand Yojans high, on its peaks and at its angles, Brahma, Vishnu, Rudra, Iswara, Sadasiva, Nandi, Mahákála, Virabhadra, Eighty thousand Rishis, and inumerable Ganas, the twelve Adityas, Nárada, the Eight Dikpálakas, and Eleven Rúdra, surrounded Siva in his Court. The extent of Jambudwipa which is below Meru is related likewise in the Purans.

Prabhudeva asked him; Is there any other region. He replied; The circumference of the earth including the seven oceans and Islands, is three and seventy Lacks, and Fifty thousand Yojans, beyond thisthe mountain Rajitad isten crores of Yojans; beyond it, is darkness for Five hundred crores of Yojans, the constel-

lations, planets and other celestial bodies are over this. Prabhu, Siva, Sidharamaya, Sámavedi, Ahilia, Udbhatia, Sadhojata Isána, Panchavaktra, Adilinga, were all created by Sangana Básavana who was the primary person, the original Master.

The date, week, influence, star, conjunction of the star, and week, the change of the months, and years, were all fixed by Sangana Básava, as were the eighteen ages, Ananta, Adyuta Kamanda, Taraja, Tandaja, Bhinnaja, Bhinnayukta, Adbhuta Amadyukta, Manirama, Manneranna, Viswarana, Viswavasu Alankrita, Kritayuga, Tretayuga, Dwaparyuga, and Kaliyuga.

In the first age Sarvajna was born, in the second Párvati was born, in the third Náráyan was born, from whose navel a lotus was produced, in which Brahma was born, in the fourth age he assumed the name Aja, in the fifth a Mundane-egg was produced, in the sixth age, the egg was hatched, in the seventh the clouds and Parijuta trees were created, thereby the earth was produced, in the eighth the eight mountains were made, in the ninth the seven oceans were formed, in the tenth the best middling and worst things were born, and Eighty-four Lacks of living creatures, and the stars, in the eleventh age the Moon and Sun appeared, in the twelfth age the spirits of heaven and Gods were born, in the thirteenth age the boons were born, in the fourteenth war was waged between the deities, and men, in the fifteenth age a war was declared between Ráma and Rávana, in the sixteenth, a conflict took place between the Kurus and Pándavas - in the seventeenth age hostilities occurred between the Maurvas and Kadambas.—The following are the names of the kings of the different ages.

In the origin, Náráyana,—

His son Brahná,—

His son Bhrigu,—

His son Indra,—

His son Nayanendriya,
His son Kálasevala,-
His son Dundumahanta,
His son Trisanku,
His son Harischandra,-
His son Lohitáksha,
His son Nala,
His son Kurupasya,
His son Gunarási,
His son Paritái,—
His son Amara
His son Mándhátá,—
His son Maricha,
His son Bindu,—
His son Lavala,—
His son Paritapi,
His son Sila Gopála,—
His son Nanda Gopála-
His son Vasudeva,
His son Srikrishna,
His son Siláppa,—
His son Dhigu,-
His son Raghu,-
His son Aranya,-
His son Mrigarája,
His son Dasaratha,
His son Rámu, -

They are all destroyed at the dissolution of the world but Sangana Básava exists alone himself.

Hear the incarnations of Básava.

In the age Krita, when Iswara destroyed the Asurs he was Pramatha Ganeswar, when Iswar killed Gajúsur and assumed his hide he was called Ugra Ganeswar, when Siva beheaded the

Asurs, and wore their skulls as a string, he was entitled Nisanka Ganesa, when Siva affectionately treated the deities he was called Sankara Ganeswar, when Siva slew Jalandhara he was called Vichitra Ganeswara, when Siva killed Pitasur, he was called Mátápi Ganeswar, when Siva killed Tálásur he was called Tálaganeswar. After the destruction of the world he was called Janana márana Ganeswar, when the world became void he was called Adi Ganeswar, when Siva married Párvati he was called Kálalochana Ganeswar, when Siva killed Andhakásur he was called Nilalochana, when Siva destroyed Tripura he was called Nilalochana, in this Kali age he is called Sangana Básawana.

When Básava moved his body in sport the world shook, and the deities and giants were terrified, he was entitled Nandimahákúla, and Banda Ganéswar when he stood before the third eye of Básava that the world might not bedestroyed. At the time of the celebration of the marriage of Párvati, he was entitled Kúla lochana, when Siva slew Andhakásura he was entitled Nilalohita, when Siva reduced the three regions he was called Skanda, when Siva beheaded Brahma he was called Nilakantha, when he united his spirit with the Lingam he was called Vrishabha, when he was incarnate in the different eighteen ages he was called Nandikeswar, in this present age Kali, he is called Kudali Sangana Básawana. Prabhudeva having heard this speech was highly pleased with his accurate memory, and prostrated himself before him, and declared that Básawana was before all things. Then Channa Básava said, Basava is the first of all who assumed the Linga, and as the Linga was borne by Básavana, so do his disciples the Jungumas bear it.

## XIII — Prabhulinga Lijá.

#### a. Paper .- b. - c. Palm leaves.

An account of the origin and acts of Allama Prabhu-a celebrated Jangama teacher, who appears to have been equally instrumental with Básava in establishing the faith: the work gives also an account of the birth and actions of Básava, and of some of his chief disciples. The following account of the birth of Allama Prabhu, as more particular than any contained in this work is taken from No. XVII.

## Story of Allama Prabhu subduing Maya.

On the mountain of Kailas, when Siva was sitting in his Court -Chandeswara stood up in his presence, and saluted him with a single hand. Párvati Devi observing it said to Siva, "Oh Paramesmara, every one salutes us with both hands—what is the reason that this person salutes with but one. Parameswara then became two-fold, or half Siva and ha'f Párvati. Chandeswara beholding it, remarked; although foul or fragrant odours may be wafted by the wind, or the shadow of the sun reflected from a jar of water, yet are they not one existence-Materiality is the source of all confusion, you Parameswara are distinct from matter, unproduced, inconceiveable, you are omnipotent through the three regions So saying he turned to the right half, and saluted it alone. Párvati then being highly enraged, spoke thus. Chandesa, I am the material mask of the spirit. How can you refuse to acknowledge me-you are under my command as long as you are enveloped with a body. Is it proper to disregard me. Chandesa said, though goldmay be found in soil yet it is not united with it, though the pearl is produced in the water yet it becomes not water, though the lotus float upon the pool yet it

remains unmoistened. In like manner, I have a being free from matter: so he quitted his mantle, the material Devi, and directed the God of wind to display his power, in doing which he hurled down eight lacs of mountains: then Siva considering him as his principal disciple, placed him on his knees and fed him with nectar. Chandiswara then became Bhringiswara with three legs, at which the Ganas were surprized, and called him Ganeswar the exempted from matter. Párvati beholding Siva, said that she had conferred half of her body on him, and Bramha and Vishnu and the rest were concentered in her, which then was greater, Bhringiswara or Siva himself. Siva replied to her, that she might send a part of her essence to the mortal world, and he would send Bhringisa there, and she might then examine his spiritual truth. Párvati accordingly sent a spark of her essence to be borne as Máyá on Mohinideva the queen of the king of Banavasi named Mamakara raya. This Máyá became a harlot and associated with the musician of the temple of Madhukeswar at Banavasi. The spirit of Bhringiswar or Nirmaya Ganeswar was born by Nirahankara on Sujnanadevi at Karure, and his parents gave him the name of Allama Prabhu, and nourished him. When he was grown up he said to his Parents that he was born to them for their faith to Siva, and wished to teach the Prayers of Siva to the disciples in the different regions, and he shewed them the mode of attaining liberation. He went to Bánavasi, and subdued the musicians and Máyá there and obtained the title of Niranjana, and wandered throughout different parts of the world, and wrought many miracles for the disciples of Siva.

### XIV.—Prabhunátána Tárávalí.

Palm leaves.

An account of Básava's pilgrimage to Srísaila and Hemagiri, and Siva becoming incarnate as his

son—praises of Siva, and doctrines of the Virasaiva sect with some account of Allama Prabhu.

## XV.—Prabhudeva Súnyasampádana.

Paper

Communication of the principles of the Jangama faith to his disciples, by Allama deva, one of the teachers of the sect.

## XVI.—Prabhudeva Kálajnyán.

Paper.

A prophetic annunciation of the succession of Carnara Princes, ascribed to Prabhudeva, a Jangama teacher.

## XVII.—Bhairavánkana Kathá gerbha Sútra Retnákara.

a. Paper.—b. Ditto.—c. Ditto.—d. Ditto —e. Ditto.

An immense collection of legends, partly Pauranic, and partly of more modern invention, and local
credit, relating to the supremacy of Siva, and the
marvellous actions of his most celebrated votaries.
Of the former class are the burning of Kâma; Siva's
assuming the Moon for his crest; his taking
the Ganges on his head; his residing at Kâsi; and
the subversion of Daksha's sacrifice; the history of
the Solar and lunar races is also given, and the overthrow of all the principal Asurs, as Râvana, Mahishâsura, Andhaka, Jalandhara. Raktavija, Târaka,

Tripura and others. In the second class, narratives of the devotion of various princes of the Chola and Pándya dynasties are given, as well as of Bísava, and his disciples. The work is named after Bhairavendra, or Bhairavánka, of whose origin the following account is given.

" Nareda having come one day to Siva at Kailás, reported that the worship of that deity had very generally declined, and men were immersed in iniquity.—Siva looked round amongsthis attendants, and selecting one of them, named Kálasahasra, desired him to assume a mortal form, re-establish the true faith upon earth, and annihilate the Sects of unbelievers. Accordingly, Kálasahasra was born as the son of the king Sangama raja, of his wife Haimávati in the town of Morpur in the Andhra country and was named Bhyravánka: he studied the sciences in his youth, and was married to Mahadevi. His favorite diversion was listening to the narratives of the Rámáyana, Bhágavat and Bhárata, and his chief delight the company of the disciples of Siva. After a time, being warned by a vision, he distributed all his jewels and wealth to the pious, and proceeded with his wife to Sosali, and having wrought many miracles on the way, he was received there with great reverence by the Prince, named Sambhu Ráya, and after a while was united at that place with the deity Someswara.

## XVIII.—Iswaraganángala Hasaru.

Paper.

The particulars of the Ganas or attendants on Siva, who at the time of Básava's incarnation, descended on earth as his companions and disciples, to the number of thirty six thousand.

#### XIX.—Adayana Kathá.

Paper.

An account of the Ganas who became incarnate as the disciples of Básava, and of Sivanátha, a Jangama priest who established the faith in Saurashtra and exterminated the Jains. By Rághavánka.

#### XX.—Saranu Lílímrita.

a. paper.-b. Ditto.-c. Palm leaves.-d. Ditto.

An account of the incarnation of Básava and the acts of that teacher, of Chenna Básava, and of other worthies of the Virasaiva religion: By Chanapa Kavi. The following is an account given in this work of an incident in the early history of the sect.

Formerly, when Siva was sitting in his Court, on the Kailas mountain, Nandisa being desirous of seeing the World of mortals, requested his Lord's permission, to descend upon the Earth. Having received the solicited indulgence he visited all the Islands and Continents, and in the course of his travels came to the Malaya mountain. There he beheld a king

named Animishaya engaged in a hunting party, but who sought an opportunity of paying his adorations to the type of Siva. Finding no Lingam to worship, and remarking Nandikésa he addressed him and communicated his wants, declaring if he could not procure a Lingam, he would starve to death. Nandikésa compassionating his situation, granted him his own Lingam, and repaired himself to Kailas where the Warder refused to allow him to enter as he had lost his Lingam. Then Siva, knowing what had occurred through his divine knowledge, went to the gate, and rebuked the Warder, saying that there was no difference between him and Nandi, and being angry with him cursed him to be born as Bijala the Chaulukya king. Then the Warder asked him when his curse should terminate, to which the God replied, when Vira Madivala, Malle Bommaya and Jagaddéva shall murder you; then, come back to Kailas.

#### XXI.—Sivabhaktaru Purána.

Palm leaves.

A short account of celebrated teachers of the Jangama faith. By Malhana.

XXII.—Purátana Rágala.

a. Paper. - b. Ditto. - c. Ditto.

Narratives of the Marvellous Actions of the Saints of the Jangama religion.

## XXIII.-Viraktaru Kávyam.

Paper.

An account of the origin and actions of a hundred and one *Viraktas* or ascetics of the *Jangama* religion. The events are mostly related as occur-

ring in the presence of Prourha Raya of Vijayanagar, of whom it is related that he led a licentious
life, till being caught in an affair of gallantry with a
married won an, and put publicly to shame, he abandoned his principality and became a Jangama. By
Rudra Bhatta.

#### XXIV.—Ashtavarna Tilaka.

a paper-b. do.-c. do.

Legendary narratives of a great number of persons, peculiar to the traditions of the south, who were votaries of Siva, and members of the Virasaiva sect by Mahálinga.

## XXV.—Vijala Ráya Cheritra.

Paper.

Account of Vijala or Bijala Ráya who is said to have ruled at Kalyána pura in the eleventh century, and to have had as his minister Básava the founder of the Jangama faith. Vijala being a Jain persecuted the Jangamas, and attempted the destruction of Básava, who retaliated by seeking to compass the death of the king.

The following is the account here given of this transaction and its consequences.

"Vijula Rhya having marched against and subdued the Raja of Kolapur was on his return to his capital: Whilst reposing in his tent Básava sent to him a Jangama disguised as one of

the Jain persussion with a poisoned fruit. The seeming Jain presented the fruit, which the Raja had no sooner smelled to, than he dropped down senseless.—His son Immadi Bijala and his attendants hastened to his assistance, but it was in vain. He revived however for a short period, and being aware who had perpetrated his murder enjoined his son to put Básava to death. Immadi Bijala accordingly ordered Básava to be apprehended, and all the Jangumas wherever seized to be executed. Básava or hearing this threw himself into a well, by which he perished, and his wife Nilambá poisoned herself. After the resentment of Immadi Bijala was allayed, Chenna Básava the sister's son of Básava presented his uncle's treasures to the Ráya, in consequence of which he was admitted to favour and to a ministerial office at court.

This account differs materially from preceding narratives—(see pages 15 and 20.) By Dharani dharendra a Jain priest.

#### XXVI.—Rávana Siddheswara Cheritra.

#### Paper.

An account of Rávana Siddha an incarnation of Siva as a Jangama priest, cotemporary with Bijala Ráya of Kalyána. Having attended at the court in ragged attire, and been treated with contumely, Révana converted the whole of Bijala's territory into a vast morass—Upon the king and queen humiliating themselves before him, he restored it to its original state. The name of this person Rávana Siddheswara continues to be the designation of the hereditary Guru of the Kuruba tribe in Mysore. (Buchanan l. 397.)

## XXVII.—Sivádhíkya Purána.

#### Paper.

An account of the birth of the Son of Sambhu-bhatta round whose neck Siva ties a Lingam: the boy is in consequence expelled his cast by the Brahmans, and being brought before the king of Kalyána recites various Pauranic legends to establish the supremacy of Siva, in consequence of which the prince, here termed Vijangha Ráya, becomes a convert to the Jangama religion. By Básavalinga.

#### XXVIII.—Sarvajna Kálajnyánam.

a. Paper -b. Ditto.-c. Ditto.

A prophetic account of the Eras of Vikrama and Sálíváhana, of the foundation of Anagundi and Srirangapatam, and the subjugation of both by the Mohammedans: attributed to a celebrated Jangama priest entitled Sarvajna or the omniscient.

## XXIX.—Siddha ramaya Kálajnyán.

a. palm leaves-b. ditto.

Prophetic annunciation of the birth of Básava, and establishment of the Jangama religion—of the invasion of the South of India by the Mohammedans, and the reign of the Vijayanagar dynasty. These details are carried further by a version of the Sarvajna Kálajnyán (see the last number) as a supplementary addition to the present work, in which the

downfall of the Vijayanagar kings is foretold and the conquest of Anagundi and Srirangapatam: interspersed with legendary anecdotes relating to Básava, Chenna Básava, Yamma Básava, Siddharamaya, Víravasanta and other worthies of the Jangama sect. The joint composition is of considerable extent, occupying above 200 pages.

## XXX-Vidyáranya Kálajnána.

## Paper.

A prophetic account of the foundation of the city of Vijayanagar in the Sal. year 1258, or A. D. 1335, and of the succession of its princes, attributed to Vidyáranya or Mádhava Swámi the minister of Harihara and Bukka the first princes of Vijayanagar. The work is accompanied by a commentary by Krishna Bharata, and by some other specimens of prophetic foresight, ascribed to Siva Yogí and the Padma Purána, giving an account of the Kadamba dynasty of kings, and other princes.

# XXXI.—Nágaya Cheritra.

#### Paper.

Account of a celebrated Jangama priest who left his country to avoid the addresses of the Ráni, who was enamoured of him. He went to Sringeri, where he tied a Linga to his foot, with which he returned to Vijayanagar. Prourha Ríya ordered it to be taken off, on which Nagaya died, but revived on its being replaced. The Ráya then gives him jewels

which he throws into the river. Divers being order to recover them, find a large treasure in the River's bed. Nágaya thence goes to Kalástri where he is received into a Linga, the usual consummation of Saiva devotion.

## XXXII.—Nannaya Cheritra.

#### a. Paper—b.—Palm leaves.

An account of one of the disciples of Básava who receives a Lingam from that teacher, adopts an ascetic life, performs miracles and obtains emancipation; which circumstances are narrated by Básava for the edification of the inhabitants of Kalyána. By Ráma Kavi.

## XXXIII.—Siddharamáya Cheritra.

#### Paper.

Story of a Jangama priest, an incarnation of one of Siva's attendants who was punished by a mortal birth for stealing lotuses from his master's garden, and after a life of sanctity was restored to his former station.

## XXXIV.—Raghavánka Cheritra.

#### Palm leaves.

Account of Rághavánka a Jangama priest the son of Mádhava Bhatt of Virupáksha in Kuntala désā and disciple of Hariharáchárí, by whom the Lingam is tied round his neck. After being duly

of Pratápa Rúdra where he overcomes in disputation Ekasanta, Dwisanta, and Trisanta three professors of the Virasaiva faith and discovers a hidden treasure to the king. The work contains different narratives, amongst which are some account of Bhima Kavi and of Padmarasa the minister of Nrisinha Velála. By Chikkananjaya.

## XXXV.—Kálíyar Kavya.

Palm leaves.

Narrative of the marvellous actions of various members of the Vira saiva religion. By Chenna Malasa.

## XXXVI.—Rúdra Bhárata.

l'aper.

An account of the creation and division of the worlds, of the Gods, and Rishis, and the tribes and castes, and especially those amongst whom the Jangama religion prevails, as the Bánijagas, Kurubas Panchálas, and a number of others, supposed to be narrated by Rúdra to Nandi, and forming a sort of sectarial Purána.

## XXXVII.—Bhikshátana Kávya.

Paper.

An account of Siva's going to Dwáraká disguised as a beggar, to solicit alms of Krishna's queens, who were frightened at his uncouth appearance. Krishna recognises and pays him homage, on which Siva blesses him, desires him to humble the Daityas, and returns to Kailas. By Gurulinga.

## XXXVIII.—Satyendra Chola Cheritra.

Paper.

An account of Satyendra, a prince of the Chola dynasty, putting his son to death for killing a calf by accident, and Siva's rewarding his piety. This story is told of other princes, see vol. 1, page 213.

# XXXIX.—Bhava Chinta Ratna or Satyendra Chola Kathá.

a. paper—b. do.—c. do.—d. do.

An account of the faith of Satyendra Chola in Siva, and Chid-gana Siváchári's coming to him, and relating twenty-five tales, illustrative of the power and disposition of Siva or his sports. The narrator gives betle to the Rání, who thence conceives, and bears a son, for whom Satyendra obtains by force of arms the daughter of the Sinhala Raja. The horse of the Prince whilst riding kicks the son of an old woman who dies Satyendra after investigating the case, orders his own son to be beheaded, when Siva appears, and takes the Raja to his own region as the reward of his piety and justice. By Gubi Malanáchári.

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## XL.—Sankara Vijaya.

## Paper.

An account of the birth and polemical victories of the Saiva reformer, Sankara Achárya; his founding Sringeri, and the succession of Gurus since his time. The following is given as the series of the spiritual chiefs of Sringeri,

1	Govinda Páda—
2	Sankara áchárya—
3	Sanandana áchárya—
4	Surásura áchárya
5	Trotaka áchárya
6	Hastamalaka áchárya 🗕
7	Gnánaghana áchárya—
8	Gnánottama Siva áchárya-
9	Sinhagiríswara áchárya
10	Iswara Tírtha áchárya—
11	Nrisimha murti—
12	Vitarana áchárya
13	Vidya Sankara áchárya—
14	Bharati Krishna Tirtha
15	Vidyaranya
16	Chandra Sékhara—
17	Nrisimha Bhárati
18	Sankara Bhárati
19	Nrisimha Bhárati—
20	Purushottama Bhárati
21	Ramachandra Bhárati

Nrisimha Bhárati

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- 23 Immádi Bhárati
- 24 Abhinava Nrisimha Bhárati
- 25 Sachchidánanda Bhárati-
- 26 Nrisimha Bhárati
- 27 Immádi Sachchidánanda Bhárati
- 28 Abhinava Sachchidánanda Bhárati
- 29 Nrisimha Bhírati-

#### XLI.—Sankara Kathá.

Palm leaves.

A short account of Sankaráchárya,

#### XLII.—Bhuvanakosha.

#### Paper

A collection of *Pauranic* legends relating to various fabulous or historical personages as *Sagara*, *Harischandra*, *Purúravas*, *Mándhátá*, *Dadhíchi*, *Sankháchúra*, &c. from the Sanscrit.

## XLIII.—Brahmaya Suvi.

#### Palm leaves.

Account of Nanjana Gonda Brahmaya, of Nanjana Gondi, a devout worshipper of Siva and Sakti, the favour shewn him by SIVA, and his final departure to Kailás. By Maradalia Ramaya.

## XLIV.—Suyoga Cheritra.

#### Paper.

Various Pauranic stories taken especially from the Mahábhárat, and supposed to be related by Bharadwaja Rishi to Suyoga a king—the work is of a Vaishnava tendency. By Guru Prasad.

#### XLV.—Sulikara Siddheswara Purvottaram.

#### Paper.

Legendary account of the form of Siva worshipped at Sulikara.

## XLVI.—Chámunda Ráya Purána Sankshepa.

#### Paper.

An abridgement of the Jaina collection of the legends relating to the twenty-four Tirthankaras, see vol. 1, page 146.

## XLVII.—Bhyravadevi Purvottaram.

#### Palm leaves.

An account of the grants made by different princes to the temple of Siva as Mahábalíswar at Go-kerna on the western coast.

## XLVIII.—Bhadragiri Mahatmya.

#### Palm leaves.

Legendary account of a shrine of Párvatí as Marakatámbika on the mountain Bhadragiri or Bhadráchalam in Gondwána near Rájamahendrí.

# Local History and Biography.

#### I.—Kumára Ráma Cheritra.

a. paper—b. do.—c. do.—d. palm leaves—e. do.—f. do.—g. do.
h. ditto.

Account of Kumára Ráma, the son of Kampila Raya of Hosa durga near Vijayanagar. By Nanganda Kavi. The name and chief circumstances appear to be connected with the capture of Kampulá in the Carnatic, by Mohammed the third, in 1338, as related by Ferishta—Kampula is probably Komply on the Tambudra near ancient Vijayanagar. The work is apparently that to which Major Wilkes alludes as a life of Kampula Raja in the Mackenzie collection. (South of India, vol. 1. p. 11; note,) and as he seems to attach to it more importance than it deserves, the following summary of its contents may be of service.

"Singeri Nâyak a zemindar in the woody part of Karnâta, having been obliged to quit his home, in consequence of the increasing numbers of his family, repaired to the court of Râma Râya the Raja of Devagiri and was entertained by him in h s service. He afterwards found a treasure, and obtaining a grant of ground erected a dwelling on the spot. After a while,

he had a son, to whom he gave the name Kámpila, and married him to Hariyammá daughter of Gujala Kati Náyak. The Sultan of Delhi having marched against Ráma Raja of Devagiri, defeated and taken him, and laid waste his territory, Singeri Náyak returned to his native country, where he was well received by Malla Raja, whom, on his dying without issue he succeeded, and considerably extended his territorial possessions. He was succeeded by his son Kámpila who was a still greater conqueror, and reduced all the petty Rajas of Karnáta to subjection. Kampila had five wives—and sons by each: by the eldest of them he had last of all, the especial hero of the narrative, Kumára or Prince RAMA. Amongst the sovereigns who were the neighbours of Kampila the Raja of Guti was his rival, and demanded tribute of him, which Kámpila resenting, sent his son Ráma then only twelve years of age with an army against Guti. Rama defeated the Guti Raja, and took him prisoner, and brought him to his father, who liberated his captive on his consenting to become tributary to him. Amongst the booty were ten horses which Ráma reserved to himself-his brothers asked him for them to which he replied; Why do you not gain similar prizes by your own prowess. This taunt they reported to their mothers who thence became inimical to Ráma, and in order to accomplish his destruction incessantly urged the Raja to send him on perilous expeditions. Ráma at last vowed to conquer the seventy Rajes, or nor to return, and with this view repaired to the Court of Pratapa Rudra at Warankal-where Linga Setti became attached to him, and made him known to the Raja-at first, Ráma was well received, but Pratúpa Rudra becoming jealous of the encomiastic titles lavished upon Rama for his heroism by the Bards and heralds, desired him to forbid their being applied to him. Ráma answered it was easy for him to acquire fresh honors, but he would not part with any that he had ever won-and the enmity of the Raya being thus incurred, Ráma accompanied by Linga Setti left Warankal. Pratápa Rudra detached a force to bring them back, but Ráma defeated it, and in a subsequent action with a larger army was not only victorious but took Bolla the favorite horse of the king, and his son who commanded. Ráma then subdued the Red lis of Kondapilli and the Raja of Madugala and returned with augmented reputation to his father. On shewing his booty to the court, he desired his brothers to ride the horse of Pratápa Rúdra which they severally attempted in vain, when Ráma sprang upon him and managed him with ease—and his brothers were much ashamed.

At this time the deity Konda Brahmaya directed Rama in a vision to institute the festival of the Súla or trident, which he accordingly did with great splendour, erecting a trident of gold in honor of the God. All the Rajas and Chieftains of the South attended. The youngest wife of Kámpila named Retnángí having ascended the terrace to see the great personages who were present, and who were individually described to her by her confidential attendant, Rági, was so much struck with the beauty of Ráma that she became passionately enamoured of him, and impatiently waited an opportunity of an interview, which at last occurred by accident. Kámpila being out hunting, Kumára Ráma was amusing himself at tennis, when his ball flew over upon the terrace of Retnángi's apartments. Not chusing to send a menial to recover it, the Prince went himself, when Retnangi saw him, and importuned him to gratify her desires. Finding him inexorable, her love was changed to hatred, and she complained to Kámpila on his return, that Ráma had attempted to violate her person. Kámpilain a rage ordered Rama to be put to death instantly with his four chief leaders. Kátana, Káliya Narasa, Mammadi Sinha, and Lingana Setti. The minister Bachapa, however, secreted Rama and his friends in his palace, and decapitating five ordinary criminals, produced their heads to the Raja as those of his intended victims.-

Retningi preserved that which was said to be the prire's at first out of revenge, but as her passion subsided, as an act of love. Kámpila soon repented of his haste, and the death of Ráma was the subject of universal sorrow. His wives refused to survive him, and declared their intention of burning themselves. A pile was accordingly prepared under the superintendance of Buchapa, who contrived a subterraneous passage leading from the enclosure into which the women entered, to the chamles where Ráma was concealed, and with whom his faithful wives were then reunited.

When the king of Delhi was well assured of the death of Rama he despatched to Gumuti an army of one hundred and ninety six thousand men under six Khans. Kampin on hearing of their approach, now more than ever regretted his son?s death, but being encouraged by his minister, assembled a large force to oppose the Mohammedans. The armies met and fought a whole day without any decisive result—at night Backapa told Kampila that he had engaged the services of a distinguished warrior, who was so like to the prince Rama that he would not know the difference, and having persuaded Rama to take the field, that here mounted on his horse Bolla appeared on the second day's battle, and overthrew part of the hostile army, slaving and decapitating five of the Khans who commanded, and sending their heads to Kampila On the third day, the sixth Khan was killed, and beheaded, and the invading army utterly defeated. Then Bachapa made Ráma known to his father, and told the latter what he had done, at which Kámpila was exceedingly rejoiced. Retnángí on hearing of Ráma's reappearance hanged herself, by which Kámpila was satisfied of the innocence of his Son.

When the broken remains of the army returned to Delhi the Sultan was highly incensed at the cowardice of the commanders, and raising a larger force, placed it underthe orders of Mátangi a female warrior of a low tribe. On learning this new

danger, Kampila retired with his family and treasure to Hosakota, leaving to Ráma the defence of Gumuti—as soon as the enemy appeared at this place, Ráma marched to their encounter and drove them back four kos-but subsequently Matungi seduced the Telugu soldiers in Ráma's army, and they treacherously introduced the enemy into the fort during the nightwhen Ráma was apprised of what had occurred, he sprang from bed, and hastened to the battle desiring his wives to prepare for their fate in case they should hear of his death. ceeding to the scene of conflict he speedily plunged into the thickest of the affray, where encountering Matangi he seized her nose-ring and shaking it told her, he disdained to take the life of a woman. His bravest soldiers surprised and overpowered by numbers fell fast around him, and he was left alone. After maintaining the conflict for a long time, and killing vast numbers of his assailants, he was at last slain, and Mdtangi cut off his head, and carried it to Delhi. The Sultan placed the head, on the Palace gate, where in the night it made so hideous an outcry that he was glad to get rid of it, and it was thrown into a ditch four kes remote-there the cry was repeated, so that numbers died of the fright it occasioned. The Sultan ordered it to be carried to a still greater distance, but every attempt made by men and elephants to move it from the spot proved ineffectual. In this dilemma it was suggested that the Bards of Rúma should be employed to recite his praises, and messengers were sent to Kúmpila to solicit their assistance. Deváya their chief was accordingly sent but his panegyrics at first were in vain-at last being so instructed in a vision he saluted Ráma as the subduer of the Sultan of Delhi, the Supreme Sovereign of the world, on which he was able to lift the head with ease-being permitted to take it away he carried it to Kampila who after weeping over it sent it to Kásí to be plunged to the holy waters of the Ganges."

## II.-Maisur Arasú Púrvabhyudaya.

#### Paper.

An account of the sovereigns of Mysur from Appana Timma Raj Wadeyar about the year, 1530, to Rava Karasa the second of that name, who died in 1713, with a list of the Dalavais or Governors of Sirangapatam and the territories conquered by the Mysore princes. By Nagarada Putaya. The substance of this work, and different extracts from it are given in Major Wilkes's history of Mysur, and the following account of it is found in his Preface.

"A Persian manuscript, entitled an Historical Account of the ancient Rajas of Mysoor, was found in 1798 in the palace at Seringapatam; it purports to have been "translated in 1798, at the command of the Sultaun, by Assud Anwar, and Gholaum Hussein, with the assistance of Pootia Pundit, from two books in the Canara language:" this Persian manuscript was conveyed with other works to Calcutta, and I had not the opportunity of perusing it until the year 1807, when my friend Brigadier-General Malcolm obtained a copy from Bengal. A book in the Canara language, of which the contents' were then unknown, was given in 1799 by Colonel W. Kirkpatrick, one of the commissioners for the affairs of Mysoor, to Major. now Lieutenant-Colonel Colin Mackenzie, and has since been translated under his direction with scrupulous care: It is the Canara manuscript from which the Persian translation was made, and is entitled "The Succession of the Kings of Mysoor, from ancient Times, as it is in the Canara Cudduttums, now written into a Book by command, by Nuggur Poolia Pundit. It is divided into two parts, as noticed in the Persian translation: the first contains the historical narrative; and the second, the series of territorial acquisitions. In the first the dates are recorded in the year of the cycle only; and in the second they are reckoned by the number of years which had elapsed from the compilation of the work, or, in the language of the original, so many years ago. The apparent embarrassment of fixing the chronology was easily surmounted by Lieutenant-Colonel Mackensie. By ascertaining a single date, all the rest were at once arranged, and the manuscript was proved beyond all controversy to have been written in the year 1712-13.

The circumstances which regard the discovery of this ma. nuscript are well known. On the death of Cham Raj Wadeva ar, the father of the present Raja, in 1796, the family was transferred from the palace to the miserable hovel where they were found on the capture of Seringapatam in 1799. Among the plunder of every thing useful or apparently valuable, which was on that occasion carried off to the stores of the Sultaun, were accidentally thrown two Cudduttums, which attracted his attention nearly two years afterwards, when he ordered them to be examined and translated: and two old Cudduttums. which Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie received along with the book in 1799, prove, on examination, to be the actual originals from which it was copied. and are probably the two books mentioned in the Persian translation. A short time before the real compilation of this document, the Raja, Chick Deo Raj, who died in 1704, had directed an extensive collection to be made of historical materials, including all inscriptions then extant within his dominions, which were added to a library already reported to be voluminous: the abovementioned work is probably one of the memoirs prepared in conformity to his directions, but it appears to have been presented to his successor, and is a brief but correct record of events up to the year 1712. It is, however, to be regretted that the author furnishes no in-.cidents beyond a mere chronicle of events, after the occupation

of Seringapatam by Raj Wadeyar in 1610, probably resrained by prudential motives in respect to living characters. The Sultan, in removing the Raja's family from the palace, had intended to destroy the building altogether; and gave orders for that purpose, which were afterwards changed. It was reported to him that several large apartments were full of books, chiefly of palm leaf and Cudduttums, and he was asked how they were to be disposed of. "Transfer them," said he, "to the royal stables, as fuel to boil the cooltee (grain on which horses are fed):" and this was accordingly done. A small miscellaneous collection was preserved from this destruction by the pious artifice of a bramin, who begged the apartment might be respected, as containing the penates of the family. This room was opened in the confusion of the 4th of May 1799, and a large portion of the contents fell into the hands of a British officer."

#### III.—Maisur Arasu Vamsávali..

Paper.

A genealogical account of the Princes of Mysur.

## IV.—Maisur Arasu Páramparyam.

Paper.

An account of the succession of the Maisur Princes.

# Genealogy of the Mysore Kings.

From the eyes of Atri, the moon sprung, from whom descened the race of Yádavas entitled the Atréya tribe, of the lunar fam ly.

Budha, son of the moon.

His son Pururava.

His son Ayu, born on Urvasi.

His son Yayati, who had four sons, Turvasu, Anu, Yadu, and Puru.

Suraséna, son of Yadu.

His son Vasudeva.

His son Krishna, who married eight wives and had several children.

Krishna desired his younger sister Mayá to go and stay in the centre of the hill Maháchala in Kuntalades, in the city of Mahisur as the domestic goddess of the kings who were his relations. She accordingly resided there under the name of Chamundá.

In the race of Krishna, the king Yadu, worshipped Náráyan Swami on the hill Náráyana Giri, therefore it was called Yádava Giri since that period; otherwise styled Melukota.

Betta Vadiyar.

Chamaraja Vudiyar, son of Yadu.

Timmaraja Vadiyar, son of Betta Vadiyar.

His son Hiriya Chamarasa Vadiyar.

His son Bettatha Chamarusa Vadiyar.

He had three sons 1 Timmaraju Vadiyar.

2 Krishna Raja Vadiyar.

3 Bola Chamarasa Vadiyar.

Bola Chamarasa Vadiyar, had two wives.

Viryamma and Demayamma.

Raja Vadiyar, son of Virayamma.

Bettada Chamarasa Vadiyar.

Dévappa Raja Vadiyar,

Sons of Dema-

Chama Rajavadiyar,

Narasa Raja Vadiyar, son of the first wife of Raja Vadiyar.

His son Chamaraja Vadiyar.

Emmudi Raja Vadiyar, son of the second wife of Raja Vadiyar.

Kanthirava Narasa Raja Vadiyar, son of Bettada Chamarasa Vadiyar, step brother of Raja Vadiyar.

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Doda Déva Raja Vadiyar, son of Devappa Raja Vadiyar, son of the second wife of Bola Chamarasa Vadiyar.

II is son Chikka deva Raja Vadiyar.

His son Kanthirava Narasa Raja Vadiyar.

His son Krishna Raja Vadiyar.

Chamaraja Vadiyar.

Emmadi Krishna Raja, son of Krishna Raja Vadiyar.

His son Nanja Raja Vadiyar.

His son Chamaraja Vadiyar.

His son Krishna Raja Vadiyar, the present Raja of My-sore.

## V.—Kanthirava Narasa Raja Cheritra.

#### Palm leaves.

An account of the exploits of Kanthirava Narasa Raja of Mysore, from 1638 to 1659. This prince was celebrated for his personal prowess, and activity, and greatly extended the power of the state. By Nanja Kavi. The circumstances related of Kanthirava, in Wilkes's Mysore are taken chiefly from this Mss.

## VI.—Anagundi Maisur Arasu Prabhutwam.

#### Palm leaves.

An account of some of the Viceroys of Srirangapatamon the part of the kings of Vijayanagar, and of the Maisur Rajas from Bettada Chama.

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## VII.—Maisur Sásana prati.

Pa'm leaves.

A list of the inscriptions found in Mysur.

#### VIII.—Chola Sanhati.

Paper.

A short account of Chola desa, the attachment of Vira Chola to the Saiva religion and his defeat by the Pandya Raja. By Linga.

## IX.—Madagiri Náyaka Cheritra.

Paper.

An account of Madagiri Náyak, Palligar of Chitteldrug and his descendants; with some notice of Sankara áchírya.

## X.—Bálaji Arasu Vamsávali.

Palm leaves.

Account of Básavappa Nayak, Palligar of Balaji a town near Bednur, and of his descent from Venkatapati Raya one of the last princes of the Vijayanagar kingdom. By Terumalayengar.

#### XI.—Kaladi Arasu Purvottaram.

Palm leaves.

An account of the district of Kaladi or Bednur, and of the native Náyaks, and Vijayanagar and Mysere Princes to whom it was subject, with a list

of inscriptions found in it. The narrative compiled by Chenna Bhandára Purushottamiya.

#### XII.—Kaladi Arasu Vamsávali.

#### Palm leaves.

A genealogical account of the Náyaks of Kaladi or Bednur. The first of these, Chaurapa was the son of a husbandman of Kaladi, and was enriched by discovering a hidden treasure through the favour of Rameswara in the time of Achyuta Raya of Vijayanagar, by whom he and his brother were invested with authority over the district of Kaladi: the succeeding Nayaks were

Sadásiva who was a distinguished General in the service of Krishna Ráya and extended his patrimonial possessions

Dodasankana deposed by Ráma Ráya for putting a Jangama priest to death: the Raya made his brother—

Chika Sankana, Náyak of Bednur.

Venkatapati, reigned 46 years.

Virabhadra, ,, 16 ,, Sivapa, ,, 14 ,, Venkatapati, ,, 11 ,, Bhadrapa, ,,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ,,

Somasekhara—who becoming imbecile, the management devolved on his wife Chimnaji.—She was set aside

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by some of the officers of the Raj in favour of

Sivapa—but Chimnaji recovered the ascendancy and adopted

Basawappa, as son and successor.

Somasekhara.

Baswapa.

Chenna Baswapa.

Somasekhara—till about the year 1780.

The work comprises also notices of some of the Rajas of Vijayanagar—the Kings of Vijayapur—the Nawabs of Sanur—the Rajas of Harapanapalli, &ca.

#### XIII.-Sirumana Kathá.

Palm leaves.

Account of Siruma a prince of Buddhahála who was engaged in war with, and defeated and slain by Nrisinha Ráya of Vijayanagar. By Siva Kavi.

#### XIV.—Tuluva Desa Vernanam.

Palm leaves.

A description of the different temples and holy shrines in the *Tuluva* country, of the *Saiva* religion, and an account of the reign of *Chenna Básava*.

## XV.—Gokerna Sásana prati.

A collection of inscriptions, 151 in number, found on the western coast at or about Gokerna, specify-

ing endowments and grants made to the temple of Siva.

## XVI.—Mugur Arasu Cheritra.

Palm leaves.

Some account of the Zemindari of Mugur, a district north of Seringapatam, and of the family of the Zemindar.

## XVII.—Kádamba Arasu Cheritra.

Paper.

Anaccount of the Kádamba princes of Banavasi—of whom however only the following are specified Kadamba Ráya, who reigned after the Maurya princes of the Puránas—Mayúravermá who
succeeded him and brought the Brahmans into the
Concan—Trinetra Ráya his son—Jayanti Trinetra his son, and Hásika Ráya.—The account then
goes to the invasion of the south by Alla of Delhi,
and continues with the Belála princes and the Rayas of Vijayanagar to Víra Sadasiva.

# Tales, Poems. Ethical and Religious compositions, &c.

#### I.—Somasekhara and Chitrasekhara Kathá.

a. palm leaves—b. do.—c. do.—d. do.—e. do.

The adventures of two princes, sons of Vajramukuta king of Retnapuri, comprising a number of amusing incidents, several of which are familiar in western story telling—as will appear from the following summary:—

The king of Retnapuri, Vajramukuta, had two sons by the favour of Siva, Somasekhara and Chitrasekhara who in addition to the ordinary accomplishments of princes became expert jugglers and thieves. Having heard of the beauty of Rupávati, the daughter of Vikrama king of Lilavati, and being desirous of humiliating his pride, the princes in opposition to the wishes of their father, proceeded to that capital, determined to secure the hand of Rupávati for one of them. Notwithstanding the city was guarded by ten thousand giants who had baffled and destroyed the emissaries employed by Indra to bring him a description of the charms of the Princess, they effected their entrance. They next obtained admission into the Palace, and in spite of every precaution plundered the King and Queen and Princess of their jewels, and stripped their majesties and all the maids of konor of their garments—

leaving a written paper stating they would not cease from their depredations, until the king consented to give his daughter in marriage to one of them, and threatening if he withheld his consent to carry off the Princess. The king was compelled to yield, but coupled his consent with the condition that the pretender to his daughter's hand should kill a fierce Lion that guarded one of the gates of the Palace. The Princes attacked and slew the lion, who turned out to be a Prince metamorphosed. They carried off part of the tail as a trophy. The washerman of the Palace finding the head, produced it as evidence that he had killed the lion, and claimed the Princess.—Preparations were made for the wedding, when the Princes discovered themselves, and the washerman was put to death. The princess was married to the younger brother, Chitrasekhara.

After a time, a bird catcher brought a curious Parrot from Cashmir which was purchased by the Princes, and told them, that it alone had escaped the destruction of all living things at Hemavati, which were devoured by a giant in resentment of the king Virasena's refusing to give him the hand of the Princess Suvernadevi. The Princess was kept captive by the giant. Somasekhara undertook to set her at liberty, and departed alone, giving his brother a flower, the withering of which would indicate his falling into some calamity, when his brother Chitrasekhara might come to aid or revenge him. On arriving at Hemavati he made himself known to the Princess, marriedher, slew the giant, and induced people to return to the country over which he ruled as king.

On one occasion Suvernadevi having dropped her slipper in a reservoir, it was found by a fisherman of Kusumakesari, who sold it to a shopkeeper, by whom it was presented to the king Ugrabáhu. The Prince on seeing the beauty of the slipper, fell in love with the wearer, and offered large rewards to any person who should find and bring her to him. An old woman un-

dertook the task, and succeeded in tracing the shoe to its owner, to whom she introduced herself, and made herself agreeable. Finding out that *Chitrasekhara* owed his personal immunity from danger to a charmed Ear-ring, she contrived to steal it from him whilst asleep, defaced the impression of *Siva* which it bore, and threw it into the fire, on which *Chitrasekhara* became as dead.

Suvernadevi would have slain herself, but was prevented by the Crone, who to console her, promised to gether another husband in Ugrabáhu, and this proposal, as holding out the prospect of revenge, was seemingly assented to by the widow. She set out for the capital of Ugrabáhu, shutting up her husband's corpse in a chamber, and leaving with it a written note to Chirasekhara, informing him what had chanced, and whither she was gone, and promising to wait a month for his arrival, at the end of which term she would put an end to her life.

The wife of Chitrasekhara at the time of her brother in law's decease was apprised of the event by the decay and death of the flower. As soon as this was known to her husband, he set off for Hemavati. On his way he met a monkey, who in his gambols plunged into a pool and came out a man, and a little further on leaped into another pool, and issued a monkey as before. Some of the water productive of these changes was taken by Chitrasekhara, and carried with him.

On arriving at the place where his dead brother lay, and reading the note which Suvernadevi had left, Chitrasekhara searched for the charmed Ear-ring, which he found defaced and injured, but not wholly destroyed, on which account the body of Somasekhara had so long resisted decay. Chitrasekhara set himself to work to repair the Ear-ring, and as soon as it was restored to its former condition, Somasekhara revived. The brothers after communicating to each other, what had passed, proceeded to Kusumakesari to release Suvernadevi and

• punish Ugrabáhu: For the readier accomplishment of thee ends, Chitrasekhara assumed the garb of a religious mendicant, and changed his brother to a monkey with some of the water of the pool that produced this metamorphosis.

The Brothers thus disguised appeared before the king, to whom Chitrasekhara represented himself as a magician, and at whose request he undertook to win the consent of Suvernadevi to become his bride without delay. Having then made himself known to Suvernadevi, and restored his brother to the human form, they devised the plan to be adopted, and Suvernadevi gave a seeming assent to be married to Ugrabahu-a new mansion was prepared for the purpose, to which Ugrabahu repaired to be wedded by the supposed ascetic to the princess—but on his entering the private chamber, Chitrasekhara sprinkled him with the magic water, and he was changed to a monkey. Chitrasekhara going forth, produced a written order from the king, that he should be his deputy for some months in the administration of the kingdom, in which the officers of the court acquiesced. The princes then wrote to their father-in-law Vikrama, to come to their aid, with a sufficient force, with which he complied, and their authority was thus established over the kingdom of Ugrabáhu, who in his form of a monkey was sold to a beggar, and compelled to perform tricks for his master's benefit. After settling their new acquisitions, Somasekhara and Chitrasekhara with their wives Suvernadevi and Rupávatí and the father of the latter, paid their own parents a visit, much to their astonishment and delight. After a due period of power and prosperity, the different Princes were admitted to the heaven of Siva.

## II —Karibhanta Kathá.

a. paper—b. palm leaves—c. do.—d. do.

Story of Karibhanta, son of Márabhupa king of Dhár, who was invited by Velála Ráya to come

and marry his daughter. On his way through the pass called Karibhanta Kamava, a bird with golden plumage led him to where he met Pundarikákshi, ... a maiden of the race of ogres, who had been promised a youthful and handsome husband by Párvati when about to destroy herself in despair at being forced by her mother to marry Bomma Rákshasa, her brother. The young couple repaired to Pundarikákshi's bower, where the Ogress her mother smelt a man, and thus discovered Karibhanta—a contest ensued, in which the human hero subdued both the old Ogress and her brother, and was only prevented from killing them by the intercession of his bride. The parties were then seemingly reconciled, and the mother presented her son in law with a handsome anclet. Pundarikákshi however suspecting mischief removed this secretly from her husband's leg, and fastened it in the night on that of her uncle. The Ogress, when she thought all were asleep, proceeded in the dark to stab Karibhanta as he slept, ascertaining his identity as she supposed by the anclet, in consequence of which she killed her brother instead. Pundarikákshi knowing that her mother's animosity would be now inflamed by revenge, prevailed on her husband to continue his journey, which he did and proceeded to Karur. When the Ogress discovered what she had done, she vowed to pursue Karibhanta through earth, heaven, and hell, and disguising herself as a

woman with a child at her back, she went to Karur, where in high market she beheld Karibhanta, and claimed him as her husband, accusing him of having \* abandoned her and her child. The matter was referred to arbitration. Karibhanta insisted that his life was in danger in the company of the Ogress, but the arbitrators, seven in number, thinking this only mockery, decided against him, and shut him up in a chamber with his wife, promising if any harm happened to him they would give up their lives. In the morning Karibhanta was found dead; on hearing of which Pundarikákshi, the mother of Karibhanta, and his intended bride, the daughter of Velála Ráya, all hastened to Karur to perish with the body: a funeral pile was prepared accordingly in which the seven judges, Pundarikákshi and the mother of the hero, successively perished. When the Princess was about to follow them, she repeated an invocation to Siva, who immediately appeared to her, and promised to grant her any boon she might solicit. She requested that her husband and the rest might be restored to life, which accordingly came to pass, and Karibhanta returned with his two brides, and his mother to his paternal kingdom, over which he reigned long and happily.

III.—Sárangdhara Cheritra.
Palm leaves.

The Canara version of the popular story of Sa-

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rangdhara the son of Rajamahendra, see vol. 1, pages 214 and 337. By Sambaya.

## IV.—Sarvajna Kálajnyán.

a. palm leaves—b. ditto.

A work on a variety of topics, chiefly of an ethical and religious character according to the notion<sup>8</sup> of the *Jangamas*. It also contains a number of details relating to Rhetoric, Astrology, Policy and Philosophy, by *Sarvajna a Jangama* priest and prophet.

## V — Rájasekhara vilása.

a. paper-b. do.

Poetical account in six books, of the birth and juvenile amusements of Rájasekhara son of Satyendra Raja of Chola. By Sakáchári.

## VI.—Rájendra Vijaya.

Paper.

Account of the defeat of Chandakodanda, by Rájendra Prince of Hamvira, his devotion to the Jangama faith, and the actions of some Jangama teachers.

## VII.—Párvatí Koravangi Cheritra.

Palm leaves.

A story of Párvatí assuming the disguise of a fe-

male fortune teller by desire of Siva, and announcing to Kusalyá the birth of Ráma. By Venkaya.

VIII.-Kapota vákya.

a. palm leaves-b. ditto.

Lamentations of a male pigeon for the death of his mate by the hands of a fowler. By Nanjaya.

IX.—Ganga Gauri Sambád.

Palm leaves.

Dialogue between Gangá and Gaurí, chiefly in praise of each other and of Siva.

X .- Virúpáksha Stotra.

a. palm leaves-b. do.

Stanzas in honor of Siva as Virúpáksha.

XI.—Kiratárjuniya.

Palm leaves.

A translation of the Sanscrit poem of Bháravi.

XII.—Mantra Máhátmya.

Palm leaves.

Stanzas in illustration of the efficacy of worshipping Siva according to the principles of the Jangama religion, and in honor of various forms of that deity; by Prabhudeva.

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## XIII.—Kerikala Chola Cheritra.

#### Palm leaves.

The devotion of the Chola Raja to Siva as Madeswara, and the boons conferred upon him in consequence, with notices of some of the Virasaiva teachers or saints.

## Nijaguna Swámi Kaivalya Paddhati.

A sort of Jangama manual, containing hymns addressed to Siva and Párvatí, and recommendations of their worship as well as of leading a life of devout asceticism in order to obtain final liberation from existence. By Nijaguna Swámi, a celebrated Jangama teacher.

## XIV.—Vimsati Vedánta.

#### Paper.

A treatise on the distinctions between matter and spirit, on birth and final emancipation, and the efficacy of ascetic devotion. By Sivayogendra, an Avadhúta a liberated man or ascetic.

# XV.—Suka Saptati.

#### Paper.

The seventy tales of a Parrot—the Canara version of a well known popular collection of tales. By Chekopádhyáya.

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## XVI.—Narasinha Sahasranáma.

#### Paper

A thousand names of Nrisinha or Vishnustrung together in a few stanzas.

## XVII.—Kámana Cheritra.

#### Paper.

The birth of Kama, his destruction by Siva, and second birth as Pradyumna, &c.

## XVIII.—Kámandaki Niti.

#### Paper.

Version of the Kámandaki a system of civil government and the duties of kings. By Chekopádhyáya..

# Philology, Astrology, Medicine, &c.

## I.—Sabdamani Derpana.

Paper.

A Grammar of the Kernata or Canara language = By Kásirája.

## II.—Karnáta Sabda manjari.

a. paper-b. ditto.

A work in two parts; the first a vocabulary; the second a treatise on prosody. By Mangarasu.

## III.—Dhananjaya Nighantu.

Paper.

A vocabulary of Sanscrit words of various meanings, by Dhananjaya.

## IV.—Nacharájíyam.

Paper.

Translation of the Sanscrit vocabulary of Amera Sinha into Canada. By Nácharája.

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# V.-Kásirája Nighantu and Kavirája Márga.

Palm leaves.

A vocabulary of the Karnáta language, by Ká-siraja, and treatise on Grammar and Prosody, by Tunga Deva.

## V1.—Chikka Deva Raja Yasobhushana.

a. paper—b. palm leaves.

A work in two parts: the first is on Rhetoric, figures of speech, complimentary verses, the passions, and emotions, &c. the second treats of theology conformably to the Vaishnava system. The work is attributed to Terumalayengar the minister of Chikka Deva a Prince of Mysur of great celebrity, (see Wilkes.) The introduction of the first part contains an account of the Prince's genealogy, and the second comprises a description of his chief actions and conquests.

## VIII.—Ganita Sangraha.

Palm leaves.

A work on practical Geometry, or the measurements of public buildings, squares, excavations, &c.

#### IX.—Sakuna Nimitta.

Palm leaves.

A work on omens, from the flight and chirping of birds, the lowing of kine, &c. By Chikka Raj.

#### X.-Haluhakki Sakuna.

Palm leaves.

Presages derived from the flight and chirping of the Nilakantha or blue Jay.

## XI.—Jyotisha Sangraha.

a. palm leaves-b. do.

A compilation on the subject of the different lucky and unlucky aspects of the Planetary bodies. (This work is in Sanscrit in the Canara character.)

## XII. - Vaidya Nighantu.

Paim leaves.

An alphabetical Dictionary of Medical plants in Sanscrit with a Canara interpretation.

## XIII.—Dhanwantari Nighantu.

Palm leaves.

A Dictionary of Medical plants and minerals, and of diseases.

## XIV.—Srilpasástra.

Palm leaves.

Directions for constructing houses and temples, carving images, &c. ascribed to Sanatkumára the son of Brahma. The directions are rather astrological than mechanical—the text is Sanscrit with a Canara comment.

## XV.-Bána Barusu Krama.

Palm leaves.

Rules for the fabrication of gunpowder, and preparing rockets and artificial fire works.

XVI.—Súpa Sastra.

Palm leaves.

A treatise on Cookery. This as well as the last stands alone in Hindu literature.

### Canara Books.

The manuscripts of this language are written on *Kadettums* of which the following particular and accurate description is given by Col. Wilkes.

Cudduttum, curruttum, or currut, a long slip of cotton cloth, from eight inches to a foot wide, and from twelve to eighteen feet long, skilfully covered on each side with a compost of paste and powdered charcoal. When perfectly dry, it is neatly folded up, without cutting, in leaves of equal dimensions; to the two end folds are fixed ornamented plates of wood, painted and varnished, resembling the sides of a book, and the whole is put into a case of silk or cotton, or tied with a tape or ribbon; those in use with the lower classes are destitute of these ornaments, and are tied up by a common string: the book, of course, opens at either side, and if unfolded and drawn out, is still a long slip of the original length of the cloth. The writing is similar to that on a slate, and may be in like manner rubbed out and renewed. It is performed by a pencil of the balapum, or lapis ollaris; and this mode of writing was not only in aucient use for records and public documents, but is still universally employed in Mysoor by merchants and shopkeepers. I have even seen a bond, regularly witnessed, entered on the cudduttum of a merchant, produced and received in evidence.

This is the word kirret, translated (of course conjecturally) palm-leaves in Mr. Crisp's translation of Tippoo's regulations. The Sultaun prohibited its use in recording the public accounts: but altho' liable to be expunged, and affording facility to fraudulent entries, it is a much more durable material and record than the best writing on the best paper, or any other substance used in India, copper and stone alone excepted. It is probable that this is the linen or cotton cloth described by Arrian from Nearchus, on which the Indians wrote.—Vincent's Nearchus, p. 15. Ar. 717.

### I .--- Arikutthara Purvottara.

Account of Arikuttara, a town west of Srirangapatam, where a fort was built by Deva Virabhadra Naik and was held by him under Krishna Raya, and by his descendants to the present day, of whom some account is given.

### II -Banijaguru Purvottaram.

2 copies, one incomplete.

An account of the Banijagaru caste of Mysur-who are by profession merchants and traders: according to the current notion they are either Sudras, or of a mixed caste, but they are here derived from the Vaisyas of Pennakonda who emigrated from their original seat upon the demand made by Vishnuverddhana Raja for one of the maidens of the tribe—see vol. 1. page 316.

# III.—Balayamaru Vernanam.

An account of the manufacture of glass rings in Mysur.

### IV.—Battamaru Vernanam.

An account of the manufacture of Cloth in Mysur.

### V.—Bagadikota Sthala Máhátmya.

Account of the foundation of the village of Bagadi kota and the construction of its fort, by Narasi Goud.

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### VI.—Bedunur símá Mrigagula vernanam.

An account of the animals found in the district of Bedunur or Bednore.

### VII.—Bedunur Sásana vivara.

Copies of inscriptions found at Kasipur and other places in the Bednur province.

### VIII.—Chenna kesava Swámi, Sásana patra.

Copies of different inscriptions of grants of land made in the reign of Sadasiva Ráya to the temple of Chenna Kesava.

## IX — Devagoudanahalli Purvottaram.

The record of a grant of laud by Bhimada Nayak to the temple of Lakshmi Narayan at Devagoudana village.

## X.—Devangada Purvottaram.

An account of the origin of the Devángas or caste of weavers—see vol. 1. page 94.

## XI.-Goverdhana giri Máhátmya.

Account of a hill in the southern part of Mysur also called Kamaláchala on which a temple of Vishvol. II.

was erected and endowed by the Rhyas, and by the Rajas of Mysur.

### XII.—Hálabed Purvottaram.

An account of the reign of Vira Veláka at Hálabed or Dwárasamudra, the ancient capital of the Velála kings, until taken and destroyed by the Mohammedans in the 14th century: the ruins are still to be seen at Halabed or Hallybedu, or traces of the walls of the palace and a temple of Siva erected by Vishnu Verddhana Raja prior to A. D. 1280, (Buchanan's Mysore 3.391. and Wilks p. 11). The site of this capital as noticed by Major Wilks, was first discovered by Col. Mackenzie.

## XIII.-Hálakánara vernanam.

Account of some sacred places along the Hemavati River in Mysur, and the construction of the temple of Ananteswara, by Vira Velála Ráya.

### XIV.—Haranahalli Vernanam.

Account of Haranahalli in Mysur whither Ráma is said to have come in quest of Sitá, and where Konkana Rishi established a shrine of Kailáseswara. A grant of land was made by Someswara Ráya to the Brahmans, which was divided amongst them in a hundred and twenty-eight shares by Krishna Ráya.

## XV.—Hangala Grama Raya rekha.

Record of grants made at Hangala grama to different forms of Siva by the Mysur kings.

### XVI.—Kaládi Arasu Vamsávali.

Genealogical account of the Rajas of Bedunurand of the kings of Mysur.

### XVII.—Kondapuradi Vernanam.

Account of Kondapur and Mangalur—of the factory of the Portuguese at Hoskota—the reduction of the province by Hyder Ali, and its annexation to the British dominion.

## XVIII.—Krishna Ráya Rájya aleda vívara.

An account of the reign of Krishna Ráya and his successors at Vijayanagar, to the defeat and death of Ráma Ráya, and the subsequent reign of Terumala Ráya and Sriranga Ráya.

### XIX.—Kriyasakti Wadeyar.

Account of Kriyasakti Wadeyar, said to have founded the fort of Penakonda, and of his descendants to Krishnapa Nayak and his daughter Venkatama.

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## XX.—Manipurada Purvottara.

Account of Arjuna's visit to Manipur, his marrying the princess *Uluchi*, and the birth of Babhruváhana, taken from the Mahábhárat.

# XXI.—Mysur Arasu Purvábhyudaya.

Account of the reign of the Mysur princes from Chám Raj Wadeyar to Chikka Deva.

## XXII.---Mysur Chenna Bhandára Lekha.

Statements of the expences of the Rajas and sums disbursed for public festivals.

## XXIII.—Ráyadurga Rája Dalawe Vansávali.

Account of Pedda koneti Raya and his son Venkatapati Náyak—The first held Pennakonda as a military fief of Venkatapati Ráya of Rayadurgam or Raydroog—the latter after the capture of Pennakonda by Khan Khanan, received Konarpi in Jagir.

# XXIV.---Ráyadurga Arasu Purvottaram.

An account of the Rajas of Rayadurgam or Raydroog from the appointment of Venkatapati Ráya to the administration of Chandragiri by Krishna Ráya, to the investiture of Konar Rao by

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the Nizam with the government of Rayadurga, and its final occupation, by Hyder Ali.

### XXV.---Raya durga Sishtu.

Account of the revenues of the principality of Rayadurgam.

## XXVI.---Sringeri Símá Hutávali.

Boundaries of the district of Sringeri or Sringagiri near the western ghats, south of Hyder Nagar, and an account of the religious establishment founded there by Sankara áchárya.

## XXVII .--- Sringeri Ráyarekha.

Statements of the revenues paid by the different villages of Sringagiri.

### XXVIII.---Sringeri matha Lekha.

Revenues of the villages belonging to the religious establishment at Sringagiri.

### XXIX .--- Tengala Vaishnava Utpatti.

A short account of the birth of Rámánuja and of some of his disciples..

## XXX.---Venkata Ramabettu Vivara.

A short account of the shrine of Vishnu as Venkatapati on the Sesha parvata, or Tripeti.

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### XXX.---Viswakermá Kathá.

The beginning of the legendary account of Viswakerma, containing a description of the universe, and of Kailas.

## XXXI .--- Upparigaru Utpatti.

The fabulous origin of a particular caste in Mysur, whose business is digging tanks and wells, and erecting mud walls, forts, &c. attributed to the perspiration of *Parameswara*.

# Malayalam Books.

## Kerala Utpatti.

Palm leaves.

A general account of the province of Kerala or. Malabar, giving a description of its origin, and a summary history from the time of Parasu Ráma by whom, it is supposed, the province was obtained from the sea, to the reign of the Cheruman Perumal who adopted the Mohammedan religion. The greater part of the work is however a statistical description of the divisions of the province, and the institutes that prevail amongst the Nairs. The composition is ascribed to Sankara áchárya and the original of some portion of it may have been his work, but a great. part is of a much more recent period as it notices. even the coming of the Portuguese. Some use was made of the Kerala Utpatti by Mr. Duncan in his account of Malabar (Asiatic Researches vol. V article 1) although he speaks of it as not a little confused and incoherent. Amongst Col. Mackenzie's papers are two incomplete translations of it, from which it would. seem probable that copies vary considerably, the

- 16. For that reason those of Valiur assert, that they require no other authority to put people to death—some think this power results from their Tapas-Sakti or virtue of their Devotion—but it is not so—and they themselves assert it is because the people of their Tribe then received the Sastra Bhiksha, and took the Vál into their hands: hence they are denominated Vál-Nambí or Trusting in Swords.
- 19. All this being done by the Order of Srl Parasu Rdma, he sent for the 64 villages and commanded "You are to give one share out of the Property of the Bramins to the serpents, which lately terrified you (and who are to be considered as Local Deities) and to protect you: accordingly every one granted each one share from their lot and acquired their favor, and afterwards they (the snakes) remained as the local Deities and the Fear of snakes thus ceased in Keralam
  - 20. He afterwards made or established 108 Places of 42 Feet square and in each of these Places he placed a an Image of the Gods who preside over Arms and Arts and then Lamps were ordained, and *Púja* was performed.
  - 21. He also estalished 108 Images of Durga Devi, on the sea shore, and besides erected a Snake and Goblin
  - 22. He sprinkled the Gold Dust and coined money and formed a Buried Treasure.
  - 23. In this manner having stopt the quaking of the Land, the Arya Bramins continued to reside with constancy in Malayalam. This being heard by those that went away at first, they returned again, and these are called the Pallan-Tuluvar (or the Ancient Tuluvar); but having originally come from different quarters and of different Tribes the Pallan Tulavar still use different languages
  - 24. Afterwards Sri Parasu Ráma assembled the sixty four villages and established them at Vallupa Nát Karra near Pulukad.

- 25. Afterwards to some of those who returned again he granted the duty of menial service in temples; to the people Tarana Nellur in the village of the 64 Gramams he granted the duty of holding a cup at certain Ceremonies, and to some he granted the Puránas but the people of the 64 Gramams have no menial offices.
- 26. The Gift with Water and Flowers which was given at first to the Arya Bramins is called the Raja-Amsa (or share of the Raja) and what was given to those who returned the second time is called the Anu-Bhogapen Jenmam (or Right of enjoying hereditary Propery.)
- 27. The Rights which were granted at first to the Taravadu (or chief House holder) of each village by Ek-Udakam (one water poured out for one grant) to the Gramams (or villages.) When two Anneyuneyam or Opponents in disputes of litigated Property are to perform the ceremony of ordeal, they must in that case declare it to be Anu-Bhogam, right by succession but the inhabitants of the other villages on swearing must declare their right of Jenmam right by brith. Of the Ek-Udakam, or those who received by water, there are but few and if any of them swear (or dip) to the Jenmam, it will affect or destroy their claim. In the Gramams there are not many Taranmar (or people acquainted with the particulars of these subjects) and very few know it; in consequence of which the Authority and influence of the Smartanmar the Bramhmans who follow law, as Expounders, is considerably diminished.
- 28. Afterwards Sri Purasu Rama transferred his Vira-Hatya-Dosham (or sin of manslaughter) to the Inhabitants of Ramnad-karra and granted to them considerable Gifts of Lands or Property: he also named them Warala Parasu, and afterwards they all went to their quarters, and there remained. Hence in Vallapa-Nad there is no Gramam without Property and Houses.

- 29. In this manner Sri-Parasu-Ráma having established the Kerala country and granted the Udaka-Dánam (or Gift with Water) to the Bramins of the 64 villages) and committed them to the Protection of Devendra, he afterwards went to the Forests to perform Tapas.
- 30. That the Jennungul (or People) of Keralam should be in equal Felicity with the inhabitants of Deva-Lokam, and that Keralam should be equal to Deva-Lokam, Sii-Parasu Rama on due consideration committed them to the care and Protection of Devendra.
- 31. Rain was required for six months, that abundance of Corn, of Fruits &c. might be produced in the Rajyam and of Annam (or Rice) of Pushpam (or Flowers) and of Nir (or Water); that Piety should flourish and Wealth should be obtained, by which Iswar should be served and honored and Púja performed with due respect in honor of the Gods and to the Ancestors, and that cows should increase; for all this that there should be abundance of Water and Grass; having well thought of all these he committed them to Devendra, by which Rain falls for six months, and afterwards is six months of Vennul (or Hot Weather)-Thus he ordained, and for this reason he ordered the sunny season for six months, in order that all the undermentioned Ceremonies might be performed in honor of the Gods of Heaven, of Kavu (or Temples of the secondary Deities) of Ayapen-Kavu (the Temple of Hari Hara-Putren), of Bhadra-kali-Vattam, (the Temple of Bhadra-kali), of Ganapati-kavu (or the Temple of Ganaputty.)

32. The Names of the different Vala (or Ceremonies).

Wutu.

Offerings of Food.

Pátu,

Singing hymns while this Center remony is performing.

Utsavam, Vala, The Grand Ceremonies.

The Lesser ceremonies.

Vellaku, Lamp Illuminations of the Temple. Tiyatu, Ceremony of running over Fire. Barnani Val, Ceremony performed in the month of Kumbam under the Star Bharani. Argitu, Carrying the God in procession. to a Tank, and performing Abiutions to it. Calaiyattam, Ceremony of Singing and Dancing performed by women in honor of the Goddess Bhagas vati. Purem Vala, Ceremony performed in the month of Kumbam under the Star Pura the Anniversary of the Death of Kama (or Cupid.) Wherein a man disguises him-Daiva-Matam. self like the God and dances. Offering of Cakes &c. to the God. Tanir Amortu, Ceremony of women carrying Tala-Puli, Raw Rice and Flowers round the Temple. The 28 days ceremony in the Vaya-Visakham, month of Vyasi at the Temple of Terucharikonam. The grand Festival of 28 days Mamaga-Val,

That all these ceremonies might be performed he ordered that there should be six months bright sunny weather.

celebrated once in 12 years, when Jupiter enters Cancer.

33. Thus in the Land created by Sri Parasu-Ráma, the Brahmans should all bathe at dawn of day, and live virtuously,

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performing Religious Duties, Worship and offerings of Rice to the elements at the Kshetrams or holy Places and Kavus (or Lesser Temples) and that the Sorrow and Sickness which are incidental to mankind, might be removed from the People they were to cause to be performed Iswara-Seva-kul (or Worship to God) by

Homam, Dhyánam, Bhagavati Seva,

Pushpánjali, Andi-Namaskaram, Teru-kala Puja,

Ganapati **Hom**am, Mruten-Japam,

Munu Laksha Sahasra Namam,

Brahmana Sahasra Bhojanam,

Maha-Mruten Japam,

Fire offering.

Meditation on the Deity.

Devotion to the Goddess

Bhagavoti.

Worship with Flowers.

Prostration in the Evening.

Worship at dawn, noon, and sunset.

Fire sacrifice to Ganapati.

Prayer or Invocation in the name of Mrityu (or Death) to avert accidents.

The Ceremony of repeating of the 1000 names of *Iswar* three Lacs of times.

Distribution of victuals daily to a thousand Bramins.

Prayer to Mrityu.

34. Thus many rites, were ordained, and that nothing might prevent the performance of their own Ceremonies the Deva-Bramhanar received the Land from the Arddha-Brahmanar according to the Orders of Sri Parasu Ráma.

35. Upon which they divided that Land into different Desams (or Cantons) in their names, to which Desams they gave different names, and in each they erected a Kshetram (or Temple) and consecrated it and placed an Image in them, and performed Puja with Lamps, and adorned the whole with Garlands, and they placed the protecting Deities or

Sthana-Devam, Dherma-Devam, and Sthala-Para-Devata in their Houses, and performed Worship to them; also they established *Urpalli Devi* in their own *Desams*, and performed the perscribed Ceremonies.

- 36. They also established Adama (or Bondage) and Kuddema (or Husbandry) and protected the Adiar (or Slaves) and
  Koddiar (or Husbandmen) and appointed Tara (or villages)
  and Tara-vaatu-kar (or Heads of villages) and by their means
  took the Duties of, Kanna,—Kye,—Kalpana.—Avakasam,
  And Protected and Preserved them from lessening and falling:
- 37. They then Established the Privileges of their respective stations, to the Kuddiar, the Kilykur (or State of Inferiors); and to themselves (the 'Taravatukár') the Mailaykur (or state of Superiors); to the Kuddiar the Kanam or Custom of taking Lands on lease, and to themselves the Jenmam or Privilege of holding Lands in Property.
- 38 In this manner they established and continued the Custom of Kanam and Jenmam; and erected Houses for the Bramins in each village, who then resided in the Gramams and performed their Religious Duties or Deva Puja, and also their Pitri-Puja; and with the Bramins of the 64 Gramams the Arddha-Bramhanar are remaining.
- 39. The origin of the name of Arddha-Brumhanar is because they received Land from Sri-Parasn-Ramu, one half of their Braminhood was diminished, on which account they are called Arddha-Bramhanar (or half Bramins).
- 40. The Distinction of Veda-Bramhanar arises from their study of the Vedams, and Sástrams, and they have four Vedams and six Sastrams—hence they are denominated Veda Bram: hanar.
- 41. The Vál-Nambi and Pattena-Nambi are both Arddha Bramhanar. To the first were assigned the Duties of—Ayudha Panikul, Bearers of Weapons, or Arms.

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Pada-Nadaka.
Pada-kudaka.

Collecting.
Going to Battle.

Rajakur-mar Munpil, 'Agumpadi nadakuka,

Escorting the Rajah.

From their performing these duties they obtained the name of Vál-nambi or Swordsmen.

- 42. To the Pattena-Nambi was assigned the Sankha (or Shell) and Kuda (or Umbrella). If in the execution of their duty any person offer them up to death or treat them with contempt, they are not to resist, and in these cases they are only to blow the shell and remain without Food; hence their name Pattena-Nambi.
- 43. In this manner when sixty four *Gramams* and twenty one *Desams* were established, the sixty-four *Gramams* assembled and ordained or fixed that a *Raksha Purusha* should be elected once in three years in Order to punish and protect.
- 44. There were also appointed Nal-Kullakams (or Four Courts or Assemblies) at
  - 1 Punniur 2 Paruvu 3 Chenganiur and 4 Parum Chellnr.
    In this manner there are Four.
- 45. In order to appoint, if these Four Kullakams agree or concur in the Election it is sufficient; so they settled.
- 46. But some say that of these the *Chenganiur Kullakam*, is not included in the sixtyfour *Gramums*; but they who say so are not well informed.—The cause of their saying so is this.
- 47. The people of Chenganiur-Gramam assembled and received the Kshetra-samandam (or Management of the Holy l'laces) from the sixty four.
- 48. Afterwards numbers of Tamuller came thither and bentween the Tamuller Bramins who came, and the Brahmanar who were already residing there, arose disputes about the Ceremony of Burning a Dead Body—Upon which all the Tamula

ler assembled, consulted together, and took the people of that place, with the sixty four who granted the Ksheira-samandam and pulled away the dead Corpse and threw it into the River—this was done by the people of Chenganiur Gramam and therefore some say they are not included in the 64 Gramams. But how they became Tamullar and what the Truth was? and how the Brahma-Hat'ya which had been incurred, was cleared from them? Iswar only knows.

- 49. Besides the said four Kulakams that were established, were four Verna Kulakams or assemblies of the representatives of the four Castes.
  - I. Irungn'yani-Koda is the Bramhana Kulakam.
  - 2. Muly-Kolam is the Kshetriya Kulakam.
  - 3. Paravur is the Vaisya Kulakam.
  - 4. Ayerani-Kolam is the Sudra Kulakam.

In this manner there are four Verna-Kulakams or Assemblies or Courts representing the four Castes,

- 50. Besides the four Avaroda Kulakam (or Electing Assemblies) at 1 Parum-Chelur, 2 Panniur, 3 Chenganiur and 4 Paravur; the Gramams (or villages) of,
- 1 Irungn'yani-koda 2 Muli-kolam 3 Paruvur and 4 Aye-rani Kolam determined in order that nothing might obstruct, or interrupt the Daily Business on that account, each of the said four Gramams should have a House in the village of Kodangalur.
- 51. From the village of Paruvur, from the Houses of Yalam Taroty, and Cadambanad; from these two houses they should keep one man in the Nitya Taly (or Chief-House or Palace) who should be Tala'yadri and rule.
- 52. From the village of Ayerani-Kolam from the Houses of Caringumpalli and of Churuvulli, among these two they should

keep one man in the Kil Taly (or Lesser Palace) who should be a Kil-Tala'yadri (or Inferior Ruler) and rule.

- 53. From the village of Muli kolam.
- 54. In the village of Irangnyani-Koda from the House of Muddil or of Koda-mangalam from these two houses, they should keep one man in the Mail Taly (or Superior Palace) who should be a Talayadri and rule; but no married man was to be appointed to the said situation; and only Old Men or Boys; on condition of remaining unmarried, might be appointed till their Death.
- 5. The 64 Gramams assembled thus Ordered that the four mayadri-mar should be unanimous and Protect and Punish.
- 56. Among the 64 Gramums Ten and a half villages having taken the Samayem (or Oath) and accepted Weapons in order to Protect the Vriti (or Rites) therefore the said ten and a half villages are denominated Kulakat-il-Willavar (or belonging to the Kulakam).
  - 57. The names of the 10 villages.
  - 1. Paravur,
- 6. Tuluva Nad.
- 2. Muly kolam,
- 7. Adavur.
- 3. Ayerani kolam,
- 8. Irangn'yani koda.
- 4. Wuleyanar,
- 9. Allatur.
- 5. Chenganad,
- 10 Yetiumanur.

And the half, Chemmundi-Gramam.

Thus making 101.

- 58. The Comparative Distinctions of Superiority and Inferiority are as follows.
  - 1. Chenganad,

is inferior to Paravur.

2. Wuleyanur,

is superior to Ayerani-kulakam.

- 3. Adavur kulakam and Kil Eddam are Equal.
- 59. When they made Oath and accepted the Weapons they took the Oath at Ten Places viz.

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- 1. Gokarnam.
- 6. Munatur Rallinikel.
- 2. Terusiva Parur,
- 7. Kudal-manika Tenda Nadayel.
- 3. Teru-navayel,
- 8. Teruvanji kolam.
- 4. Teru-kana-vayel.
- 9. Teru-vyerani-kolam.
- 5. Teru-kariur,
- 10. Vullapa nát-kura or Teru valatur.

In this manner they made Oath and took Weapons at these ten Places.

- 60. And the 64 Gramums assembled, in Order to perform Religious Duties at regular times took an Oath at the ten places following viz.
  - 1. Gokarnam,
- 6. Mannam.
- 2. Teru Siva Parur,
- 7. Mánikam.
- 3. Parichodu Teru navayet. 8. Munja kulam.
- 4. Teru-kana,
- 9. Allakodu Ayerani kullam.

- 5. Kariur.
- 10. Nella Vullapa nad.

### At these ten Places they made Oath.

- 61. Haste Ho! The Bramins of Keralam that they might perform their Religious Duties and that their Ceremonies might be protected in Malayalam which was created by Parasu Ram, there were four Provincial Divisions made, viz.
- 1. South of Gokarnam and North of the Parum River in Tulu Nad was the Tuluva Rajyam.
- 2. South of the Parum River in Tulu Nad and North of Pudu Patnam was called the Kuva-Rajyam
- 3. To the South of Pudu Patnam and North of Kannati was called Keralam.
- 4. To the South of Kannati and North of Kanya Kumari was was called the Mushika Rajyam.
- 62 Parasu Ráma to remove the Vira-Hutya Dosham (or Sin of Slaughtering men) having now brought many Bram-

hanar and placed them in the Four Kandams, and established the Brahmaswam (or Property of the Bramins) suspected that they would go away on account of the trouble of the serpents; and Sri Parasu Rama being grieved in his mind, called the Eight chief Snakes together with Ananden &c. and prayed to them, saying "Trouble not the Brahmanar whom I with "great difficulty have brought and placed here.—You must "reside one in each different Kshetram and remain on one side, and Preserve the Offspring and Houses of the Brahmanar who wll also protect you"—Thus he said and received their consent.

- 63. While it was so in Arya-Vartam, the Ayra-kurra Bram-hanar and a great concourse of People having assembled at Kuru Kshetram, Sri Parasu Ramen having heard thereof, he immediately went thither, and paid his respects to the Bramins and thus said.
- 64. "I have established Keralam in order to grant it as a "Gift to you; therefore you must come to reside there and "perform the different Duties of Religion by which I hope "or desire to obtain Salvation."
- 65. At that time the People of the 64 Gramams assembled together, were composed of Fourteen Gotrams (or Tribes); and they had the three Vedams, and he brought them all to Malayalam and granted the Land in Gift as a Brahma-swam (or Property to the Bramins). Afterwards he granted Dipam (or Lamps) to avert the Malediction that he had incurred.
- 66 At another time when he was considering and suspecting that the sin of the slaughter of Heroes was not yet fully propitiated or released, he acquainted certain Bramhanar thereof, and granted them Gifts of one share as a Brahmaswam (or Property to the Bramins) and because they held up their hands and received that Dosham (or sin) they were called Wurala Purusha, on which account they with the remaining

people do not perform the *Jnáti-káryam* (or Rite of Betrothing) together.

- 67. The 64 villages assembled, considered as follows "Which is the best way for us to preserve this Rajyam?"—thus they considered —The 64 Gramams then assembled resolved "We should appoint a Protector amongst us," which they did accordingly, and appointed that the person they elected should reside at Teruvunji Kollam to govern the Sixty four Gramams; and that after three years pass the 64 Gramams should assemble again at Teruvanji Kollam, and change the person, and appoint another in his place for other three years, and thus they ordained.
- 68. It passed thus for a considerable time, when they found they had no truth, the 64 Gramams assembled ordered that from the Núl-kulakams, or.
- 1. Parum Chellur. 2. Panniur. 3. Chenganiur and 4. Paruvur From each of these Four Places they should take one Person and place them along with him (the Raksha Purusha) in the management of affairs—so they ordered and appointed one person from each of the four Gramams, who were called Avaroda-Nambi and they ordered that after three years were passed again they should change and appoint others—thus they Ordered—Among these Avarodanmar, no married men could officiate.
- 69. In this manner having Ordered, it afterwards for a long time so passed, and even these, it was found, had no Truth in them, and they became Arrogant and Tyrannical in their Duties of Punishing and Protecting, therefore the 64 Gramams assembled, consulted 'If we procure not a King of the Kshc-sriya Race to rule this Rajyam—it will not do."
- 70. And having accordingly determined they afterwards gathered together, and went, to a Para Desam (or Foreign country), brought a King, erected a Great Palace at Kodangalur, and performed the Ceremony of Installation of the Reja to Charumán Parumál as sovereign, in order to Preserve and Punish-

They also then ordained that the *Pennu* (or Girls) that were born there to him should be taken by the *Brahmanar* in *Vivá-ham* (or marriage.)

- 71. In this manner it passed, but after a long time they found that Injustice prevailed instead of Protection. Wherefore the 64 Gramams assembled declared "In future let us know the Protection and Punishment," and they also ordered and appointed one Talliadrimar from each of the Four Assemblies; and to each they assigned a Kshetram (or House.) at Kodangallur, and placed them there; besides they ordered that no Act of government should be done without their knowledge; but no married Person was to be employed in that Office.
- 72. The Kshetriya who was brought at that time was named Charumán Parumál. The Raja in Chola Mandalám was Chola-Parumál and the Raja in Pandya Mandalám was Pandya-Parumál. From being the first that was brought into Keralam he was also called Kerala Raja.
- 73. In Keralam there are 11 An-Acharams, but in the Foreign countries there are 22 An-Acharams.
- 74. When the *Brahmanar* had brought the Raja, and were installing him, they (the *Bramins*) held his hand and made the following agreement. That which we cannot do, you must perform, and protect us. The Raja must not object to the interference of the *Brahmans* in the management of the State, nor judge of any complaint of which they may judge, or in which they are parties. At least not in *Kerala*, in other countries the Raja will settle every thing.
- 75. Having made known all these, they assigned Lands to the Raja and to the Bramins of the 14 Gotrams who came from Ahi-kshetram and they poured Water, and granted that Land which is called Viruti and was the Royal demesne, some countries they granted to him and some to the Bramins

themselves, and some as Benefices of Temples to be enjoyed in Keralam.

76. In this manner was the Mana-nád governed for a short time; then they, (the Bramins) considered how to prevent the Rajas from getting too great strength or Power, and they divided this Keralam of 160 Kádams extent and formed it into 17 Náds and 18 Kandams in which the Raja-Karyam (or affairs of the Raja) were to be conducted by an assembly and council, and without neglecting this the Raja was not to consult and determine at his pleasure. Therefore the Sixty-four Gramams assembled, consulted and besides the aforementioned four Kulakams they appointed three other Kulakams inferior to the four Gramams in Order to transact the Nitya-Karyam or Daily business along with the Raja—there were besides Paruvur abovementioned the following, viz.

1. Ayerani-Kolam-2. Muli Kolam-3. Irungn'yani-koda.

Thus they ordered and directed that the Parum-kovilakum (or Palace) at Kodangalur-Gramam should be the Residence of the Raja, and near that place Four Tuly (or Houses) for the residence of the chiefs of the 4 Councils were erected, viz.

1. Mail-Taly—2. Kil-Taly—3. Nadeya-Taly—4. Chengapu-

In this manner in these 4 Taly they were residing, and ruled by the Title of Talayadri-mar.

- 1. The Kil Taly belonged to 3. The Nadeya Taly belonged Ayerani kolam, to Paruvur.
- 2. Chengapur belonged to Irungn'yani koda, 4. The Mail Taly belonged to Muly-kolam.

In this manner the were four Tala.

77. As at Panniur, Parum Chellur, and Chenganiur, they all resided at a distance; therefore, the Four Kulakams were established near Paruvur, in the time of Parumál, viz.

1 Ayerani-kolam, 2 Muly-kolam 3 Irungn'yani-koda, toge-ther with Paruvur.

The other Kulakams had been established in the times of Parasu-Ráma.

- 78. Their Written Titu (or Decrees) were to be called the Talayadri Titu.
- 79. There were also chiefs of the following places who assisted the Raja.
- 1. Karingumpali Soruvam.
- 3. Yelumpara-kota-Soruvam.
- 2. Kári mukal-Soruvam,
- 4. Chinnani-kotatu-Soruvam.
- 80. The Taly-adris in these Soruvams being Inferior Talyadris, they did not give the Sixth in Mana nad to the Raja but only granted the Viruti. The Shat-Bhagam (or sixth Share) from the lands of all was enjoyed by the Raksha-Purushumars; but that sixth Share was a second time enjoyed by the Talliyadrimar. The same sixth share is at present enjoyed by the Kshctriya. Thus the Raja and Taliadrimar governed for sometime.
- 81. Afterwards when the Kali-Yug advanced the 32 villages North of the Parum Pula and the 32 on the South of it were separated from the Custom of Betrothing and Intermarrying.

Here follow the Names.

- 106. Besides—The Tulu Nambikal of Tulu-nád (or those who went away to Pancha-Dravida and came back again) were then called Palum-Tuluvar; but now they are called Tula-náta-Tulu-Nambikal—Having come from different Gramams and formed different Gramams here, each was denominated by a distinct name, and they assert it as a fact that they were included in the Thirty two.
- 107. Some time afterwards when a little was past of the Kali-Yugam, the Boudenmar came and saw Parumál, and explained to him the Prámányam (Doctrines or Principles) of

the Bauddha-Sástram and they persuaded Parumál that this was the True Faith, and the Parumál of that time accepted of the Bauddha-Mayam and that Parumál told the Mana-nád (or Malayalam) to follow that way—At which time on hearing what was said, all the senses of the Bramins, were confounded or lost: they all went to Teru-Káriur and there remained together, and there preserved the Valeya-Purusha (respectable men, the Ancients or Elders) of the Gramams. They were obliged to serve under different people to obtain a livelihood, and at that time not being able to prevent Pollution and preserve their Purity, they were grieved.

sage) came thither, whose name was Jangaman; and the whole of the Bramins who were there, assembled together, and declared their Sankatam (or Trouble) to the Maha-Rishi when the Maha-Rishi answered "I shall whisper you a Prayaschitam (or Form of Purification) to expiate the sin of Pollution which arises in your Cooking Places; For which purpose after Sunset you should place Lamps, and the Bramins should make the Pratakshinam round the Lamps, dressed in the Târu, tying the Mailmundu over it and putting on the Pavitram (or Ring on the fourth finger) holding the Karam-Dulu (a kind of Grass) and in that place, you are to Worship, and believe that to be the True-Religion of Siva.

- 109. He then recited to them a Gánam (or Hymn) which is the principal Mantram in the Sám-Vedam, and which Gánam consisted of Four Pádams; and he said. "If you perform Worship in this manner you will be released from your trousbles."
- 110. The Maha-Rishi also said. "The cause of this Calami-"ty happening to you is, because into the Rajya granted by "Parasu Ram you brought a Kshetriya, who was his Enemy; "and made him a Raja; this loss of his favor has happened to

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- " you. In future you are to be Slaves and to pay them (the "Bauddanmar) Acharam (or submission) and Ocharam (or "Respect) and then their Generation and Power will decrease" In this manner did the Jangama-Maha-Rishi make known, and then disappeared.
- 111. According to these directions the Bramins prayed; and while they were staying at Tcru-Káriur Six Sástris came from Para-Desam whose names were.
  - 1. Batten Narainen.
- 4. Batten Kumåren.
- 2. Butten Vasudeven,
- 5. Batten Vijayen.
- 3. Batten Mayuren,
- 6. Batten Vanen.

In this manner were 6 Sástris.

- 112. The Disciples of Buddha-Muni were four viz.
- 1. Vybháshikam-2. Madhyámikam-3. Yogi-Acharien and 4. Sawtrantikam.

In this manner were four Disciples,

And many inferior castes came from foreign countries, viz.

- Aatuvidi, An inferior Tribe of Cultivators
- Kody-patam, Fishmongers and Salt Manufacturers.
- Andalam, Cultivators.
- 4. Merchants. Chati.
  - Natives of Conkan. Konkanien,
- 6. Naikunmar, Tank-diggers.
- 7. Cultivators. Mainayen,
- 8. Shoraken, Barbers.
- Mugradári, 9.
- Pandien, 10. Natives of Pandia Desam or Madusa &c.
- 11. Kosaven, Arien,

12.

- Potters.
- A low Cast of Cultivators. 13. Chuden,

Beggars.

- 14. Yonaken, Arabs, Labbis, Moplis.
- 15. Nasrani, Nazarenes or Christians of St. Thomas.
- 16. Sikaven, Unknown.

- 17. Chaleyen, Weavers.
- 18. Dipa Mandan, Unknown.

Thus these were Jádikal (or Casts) of Tanular who came to Malayalam. They are Hina Jádi (or out castes) and are called the Eighteen Tribes of Foreigners. Water, Butter and milk ought not to be received from them; and Concubinage ought not to be formed.

- 113. If the undermentioned Casts meet a Bramin they should perform the Chemmurti.
  - 1. Kanesan, Astrologers.
  - 2. Koravan, Thieves, Mat weavers, Fortune Tellers or Indian Gypsies.
  - 3. Kusavan Potters
  - 4. Palur, Snake Inspired.
  - 5. Pánen, Makers of Umbrellas.

In this manner are Five Casts (Anji Játi.)

- 114. All the Books that were composed by Buddhachari, were laid in the middle yard of the Batta-Manna (or House) and burnt, but among these, three books were not burnt, viz.
- 1. The Amara Simham—2. Dharma Kirti 3 Ashtanga Hridayem.

Thus were three saved; of these the Ashtang a Hridayem is not read by the Bramins, because it contains Surgery.

115. While they were without reading it, in that time a Bramin came from Para-Desam whose name was Vykaden, who read it. From him 18 Bramins of Para-Desam learned it, who came to Malayalam, but because they drank of Muteya (or Toddy) mixed as Aushadham (or Medicine) and exercised the Art of Sastra Kriya (or Surgery) therefore the Bramins ordered that they were not to be admitted into the Pandi-Bhoja nam (or Line of Bramins eating together.) These are called the Eighteen Mutanmar.

116. To them the Nambi-Kuru of the Kulakams granted be Adhikári Sthanam or Sole Administration of the following Kshetrams.

1. Yellankalur,

7. Tanalur.

2. Chembaka-chari,

8. Teru-Nalur.

3. Kalpulah

9. Kan'yur.

4. Wulapa-Mannu,

10. Kirung-núd.

5. Wypura,

11. Yedámana.

6. Kunur-kotam,

12. Jaya-chari.

These twelve form the Avaroda-Nambi-Curu (or Council) of Teru-Kuna-Puli Kshetram.

117. When the Adi-yentram (or Council) assembles, these Kshetrams should furnish the Curtains which surround the Tika (or Southern) Vádul-Mádum and the Vadaka (or Northern) Vádul-Mádam, or Mantapams at the Gates.

(Here follow the articles to be provided by other places.)

120 The names of the 6 Sástris who came from Para-Desam were formerly mentioned. Those Sástris and the Bramins having met together went and saw the King who had lost the True Way, and said "Ho!O! King! Why did you commit this Fault?" After they had asked him this, Parumál answered: "This alone is the Truth:" then the Sástris said "If so; We and these Baudamar shall dispute; should we lose, you may cut out our tongues and banish us from the country-Sho ld the Baudamar lose, you should cut out their Tongues and banish. them from the Núd." So they agreed ; they then began to dispute with the Baudamar, whose doctrine was proved to be false, and their Tongues were cut out, and they were banished out of the Land; and it was ordered, that in future if any Baula mar came back to dispute, the Raja, should not again desire them to dispute with the Vedantis, but punish them: they took an oath to this purport from Parumál whom they then established.

Afterwards they granted a separate Estate to the apostate Parumál and kept him separate. That Parumál's name

who was set aside was called Palli-Manur who on another Parumál being appointed in his Room went to Mekka. Therefore the Boudámar say that Charuman-Parumál went to Mekkam and notto Swergam (Paradise) That was not Charuman Parumál but the Kérala-Raja for after Four Parumáls had ruled—the Fifth Raja, named Charuman Parumál ruled.

121. After the Kérala Raja who went to Mekka, Kula-Sekha ra-Parumál ruled, who at the end of his Reign went in his Mortal Body to Swergam (Heaven).

(End of the first part of the Kerala Utpatti.)

### II.—Kerala Krishi

Palm leaves.

An account of the cultivation of the lands in Malabar from the Kerala Utpatti.

## III.—Kalikota Kerala Utpatti.

Palm leaves.

Account of the foundation of Kalikota or Calicut which took place in about the ninth century; after the partition of Malabar amongst a number of petty princes, consequent on the conversion of the paramount sovereign to Mohammedanism.

### IV.—Kolatunad Purvot taram.

Palm leaves.

An account of the Rajas who ruled over the Kolatu Nad or division of Malabar.

<sup>\*</sup> The adoption of the Mohammedan faith by a Raja of Malabar is said to have happened A. D. 345. but of course it must have been posterior to the seventh century or the commencement of the Hijra

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# V.—Taliparambu Deva Sthána Máhátmya.

Palm leave.—Defective.

Account of a Shrine of Subrahmanyeswara, at Taliparambu in the Cherical district.

### VI.—Desasásana

Palm leaves.

Rules for selling or mortgaging landed property in Malabar: part of the Kerala Utpatti.

# Mahratta Books.

### I.—Adipurána.

Paper.

An abridged version of the history of the twenty-four Jain pontiffs as related by Gautama to Srenika—see Vol. I. page. By Mahesachandra.

### II.—Bhakti Vijaya.

a. paper-b. ditto.

A collection of miraculous anecdotes relating to celebrated persons and professors of the Vaishnava faith, as Jayadeva, Kabir, Tulasi Das, Pipa, Jnyánadeva and others—the work is a form of the Bhakta mála (As. Res. XVI,) with the addition of a few Mahratta Sádhs or Saints as Santoba, Vithoba, Raghumai and others. By Mahípati.

# III.—Gíta Bháshya.

a. paper-b. ditto.

A commentary on the Bhágavat Gíta in two parts. By Jnyánadeva.

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## IV.-Jnyáneswari krita Sabdacha Paryaya.

### Paper.

A vocabulary of the difficult words in the Mahratta version of the Bhágavat Gíta. By Jnyáneswara.

### V.—Kathákalpataru.

### a. paper-b. ditto.

A collection of mythological tales selected from the Mahábhárat and various Puránas, especially the Bhágavat; in seven books. The first book relates the story of Vajranábha and his daughter Prabhávati and her marriage with Samba—including the stories of Nala and Damayanti, Aniruddha and Ushá—Chandra and Tárá, the destruction of the Yádavas and origin of the Menus, &c.

- Book 2.—Contains several of the adventures of Krishna after the death of Kamsa, the churning of the ocean, the Vámana incarnation, the stories of Ambarisha and Rukmángada, and the birth and exploits of Parasuráma.
- Book 3.—Contains the birth of Krishna—his killing Kamsa—and his marrying Rukmini, and his other wives, with various anecdotes relating to this divinity.
- Book 4.—Contains miscellaneous stories, as those of Jalandhara, the Vasus, Bhishma, Duryodha-

na, Sakuntala and Dushyanta, and the destruction of Sumbha and Nisumbha, by Devi.

**Book** 5.—Contains the substance of the first section of the *Rámáyana* and the legend of *Daksha's* sacrifice.

Book 6.—Contains a description of the seven continents, and the nine divisions of Jambu dwipa, with the origin of Náreda, and the stories of Vení and Prithu Rajas.

Book 7.—Contains an account of the Fourteen Manwantaras, and legends of various celebrated individuals in different periods, as Durvásas, Dhruva, Harischandra, Bhrigu, Sukadeva and others—in estimation chiefly with the Vaishnava sect, with which this work is a text book in the Mahratta districts. By Krishna Yajnawalki.

### VI.—Káliká Purána.

### a. paper-b. ditto.

An extensive work, containing a series of legends, partly peculiar and partly Pauranic, belonging to the Jaina sect, and supposed to be narrated by Gautama to Srenika. Amongst the various anachronisms and misrepresentations it contains, is an account of Timur king of Delhi who was taken prisoner by Himaván king of Haimavati, and who escaping to the king of Beder, received from the lat-

ter a grant of territory along the Ganges. Compiled or translated by *Devendra Kirtti*.

### VII.—Nigamágama Sára.

Paper.

The essence of the *Vedas* and *Tantras*, or the doctrine of two principles, matter and spirit, or the passive and active causes of creation as communicated by *Náráyana* in the capacity of a *Guru* or spiritual teacher to his own emanation or *Avatar*, *Vámana*.

### VIII.—Panchatantra.

Paper.

The Mahratta version of the Sanscrit original of Pilpay's fables.

# IX.—Pánduranga Máhátmya.

Paper.

Legendary account of the shrine of Vishnu as Vitaleswara at Pundrapur. By Sridhara Kavi.

## X.—Sreníka Raja Cheritra.

Paper.

An account of Srenika, who according to the Jains was sovereign of Behar in the time of Verd-dhamána, the last of the Jain teachers, and to whom

most of the Jain Puránas were communicated by Gautama, the principal disciple and successor of Verddhamána. By Brahma Gunadás disciple of Jinadás.

### XI.—Srimantotkersha.

#### Paper.

An account of the Hindu and Mohammedan kings of Delhi, from Yudhishthira to Aurungzeb, the foundation of the Mahratta state, by Sivaji, his exploits and those of Samba, and the actions of Bajirao and his descendants to Mádhava Ráo under whose patronage the work is compiled.

### XII.—Viveka Sindhu.

### Paper.

A theological work agreeably to the *Vedanta* system on matter and spirit, and union with the divine essence: by *Kumuda Raj*.

## Uriya or Orissa Books.

## I .--- Angada Vádi.

#### Palm leaves.

The address of the monkey Angada to Rávana, when sent as ambassador to that demon, being a panegyric on the acts and virtues of Rama, taken from the Rámáyana but considerably amplified by Lakshmídhara Dás.

## II.---Bhágavat Retna Málika.

#### Palm leaves.

Translations of texts from the Bhágávat descriptive of the merit of faith in Vishnu or Krishna, by Jagannáth Dás.

## III .--- Bhugola Gítá.

#### Palm leaves.

An explanation of the mystical and philosophical worship of Vishnu as given by Krishna to Arjuna. By Jagannáth Dás.

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## IV .--- Chatur Brahma varnanam.

Palm leaves.

Stanzas in praise of Jagannáth, Balabhadra, Şubhadrá and Sudarsana as four types of the one supreme Krishna, by Kripa Samudra Dás.

### V.---Charana Sudhánidhi.

Pa'm leaves.

Hymns addressed to Krishna, or according to the title, to his feet, by Govind Dás.

### VI.---Gajapati Vamsávali.

Palm leaves.

The genealogy of the kings of Orissa of the Gajapati dynasty: see A. R. vol. XV.

## VII.---Guna Ságara.

Palm leaves.

Anecdotes of Krishna illustrative of his immeasurable virtues, as related by Rádhá to Uddhava, by Dína Krishna Das.

## VIII.--- Gupta gitá.

Palm leaves.

An account of the mode of performing Yoga and its efficacy, as communicated by Krishna to Arjuna. By Balaráma Dás.

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### IX --- Jaganmohana.

#### Palm leaves.

• A description of the celebrated shrine of Krishna in Orissa as Jagannáth—and of the festivals observed there, especially the going forth and return of his chariot, with a poetical account of the sufferings of Lakshmí on account of Vishnu's absence as detailed in a message to him. By Dína Krishna Dás.

## X -Kalávati.

#### Palm leaves.

Narrative of the love and marriage of Kalávati princess of Kuntala and Mahábhárata Raja of Kunjavati. By Pártha Harichandana.

## XI.—Lavanyavati.

#### Palm leaves.

An account of the beauty of Lavanyavati princess of Sinhala or Ceylon, and her marriage with Chandrabhánu prince of Kánchi. By Upendra Bhanjana.

### XII.—Lílávati.

#### Palm leaves.

The marriage of Lilavati daughter of Vasubhupati king of Chola des to Chendrápíra Raja of Sriranga. By Harichandana.

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## XIII.—Mandala Pánji.

Palm leaves.

A portion of the records of the temple of Jagan: nath, containing the legend of its first establishment by Indradyumna, and the rules prescribed by Brahma for the ceremonies to be observed there.

### XIV .--- Pratápa Chintámani,

Palm leaves.

A treatise on the duties of the different castes and orders of mankind, illustrated with Pauranic legends, supposed to be communicated by Vasishtha to Dasaratha. It opens with the anachronism of the story of the birth of the Pandus, who according to all authorities were long subsequent to Dasaratha the father of Ráma. By Víra Vishnu Dás.

## XV.---Premasudhá nidhi.

Palm leaves.

Marriage of Premasudhá nidhi Princess of Kerala to Kumára víra prince of Sinhala—consisting chiefly of lyrical descriptions of the pangs and pleasures of love. By Upendra Bhanjan.

## XVI.---Rasa Panchaka.

Palm leaves.

A work on amatory acts and emotions, by Upen-dra Bhanian.

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### XVII.---Rasalekhá.

Palm leaves.

Marriage of Rasalekhá princess of Malaya to Jaratkárumuni. By Upendra Bhanjan.

#### XVIII.---Rasa kalolla.

Palm leaves.

An account of the birth of Krishna and his sports at Vrindávan. By Dína Krishna Dás.

### XIX.---Ushá.

Palm leaves.

The adventures of Aniruddha the grandson of Krishna in his amour with Ushá the daughter of Bánásura. By Sankara Dás.

## XX .--- Vraja Vihar.

Palm leaves.

A description of Krishna's residence at Vrindávan and his sports with the Gopis. By Upendra Bhanjan.

### XXI.--- Vichitra Bhárat.

Palm leaves.

A version of part of the Sabhá and Virát Parvas of the Mahábhárat, giving an account of the exile of the Pándavas and their residence with Viráta Raja. By Viswambhara Dás.

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## XXII.--- Vísi Rámáyana.

Palm leaves.

An abridged translation of the Rámáyanà detailing chiefly the defeat and death of Rávana. By Vísi or Viswanáth Dás.

### XXIII.--- Vaidehi Vilis.

Palm leaves.

An abridged translation of the Rhmáyana to the death of Rhma; in fifty-two chapters, by Upendra Bhanjan.

### Hindi Books.

### I.—Amritádhárá.

An exposition of the *Vedánta* system of Philosophy, in fourteen chapters, taken from the Sanscrit, by *Bhavánanda Dás*.

### II.—Chit vilás.

### Paper.

A treatise on the objects and end of human existence, describing the creation of the world, the formation of the gross and subtle body and the means of acquiring emancipation. By Balirám.

## III.—Jnyána Samudra.

A work of a philosophical character in the form of a dialogue between a teacher and disciple—the latter of whom enquires—Who am I, What is the world—Whose are birth and death—What is the relation between God and life, &c.; to which the Guru replies by detailing the doctrines of the Vaishnava quietists enjoining faith and adoration as puri-

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ficatory of the spirit—describing the nine kinds of faith or Bhakti, the eight exercises of Yoga or devotion—the two principles of nature Purusha and Prakriti, and the illusive effects of the latter—the organs of sense, the nature of the body and spirit, and the three conditions of existence, waking, slumbering, sleep; with the fourth state or perfect knowledge and the means of its attainment. In five chapters, by Sundara Dás.

## IV.—Vijnyán vilás.

An extensive treatise on the different philosophical tenets of the Hindus, recommendatory of those of the *Vedánta* and of a life of asceticism in the form of a dialogue between a *Guru* and *Sishya* or spiritual Preceptor and Pupil. By *Gangapati*, dated *Samvat* 1775 or A. D. 1719.

## V.-Yoga Vasishtha.

A work on the principles of the *Vedánta* philosophy, in which *Ráma* in conversation with *Vasishtha*, *Viswamitra* and other sages discusses the unreality of material existence, the merits of works and devotion and the supremacy of spirit. Translated from the Sanscrit, in twenty-six sections.

# VI.—Nrisinhopanishad.

#### Paper.

A translation of an Upanishad known as the Nrisinha or Nrisinha tapaniya one of the appen-

dices of the Atharvan Veda, in nine khandas, treating of the difference between life and spirit, the nature of Pranava or mystical syllable or Brakme—the letters of which it is composed, and the identification of the individual and universal spirit. The character of the work is as much mystical as theological, partaking rather of the Tántrika than Vaidika system.

## VII.—Chhandogya Upanishad.

### Paper.

A translation of the Chhandogya Upanishad of the Sama Veda.

### VIII.—Parsi Prakás.

A description of the Hindu and Mohammedan modes of computing months, years, the rising and setting of the Sun and Moon, the lunar asterisms, planetary aspects, eclipses, &c. with an explanation of the Arabic and Persian terms used in astronomy and astrology—composed by Vedánga Ráya at the command of Shahjehan.

#### IX.—Chhatra Prakás.

A minute account of the origin and actions of Chhatra Sal, Raja of Bundelkund, tracing his descent from the solar race of kings through the house of Ayodhya, and detailing his victories over the pet-

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ty Rajas in his vicinity, and his contests and connexions with the Mogul Princes Aurangseb and Bahader Shah. In twenty six sections by Lal Kavi. This work is a valuable accession to the original materials for a correct history of Hindustan.

## X.-Kavi Priya.

a. paper-b. do.-c. do.

An extensive work on Alankára, the rhetorical ornaments of poetical composition, in 16 books by Kesava Das, dated Samvat 1658 er A. D. 1602. The system is taken from Sanserit. The two introductory chapters contain the following genealogies of the Patron and the Poet.

- 1 Gahirwar was a prince of the solar family descended from Ráma.
- 2 Kerna his son made Benares his capital.
- 3 Arjuna Pála.
- 4 Sahan Pála.
- 5 Sahajendra.
- 6 Noniga deva.
- 7 Prithwi Rája.
- 8 Rámachandra.
- 9 Rámasinha.
- 10 Medinimalla.
- 11 Arimerddana.
- 12 Arjunadeva.
- 13 Mallakhána.

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- 14 Pratáparudra.
- 15 Ranarudra, who made Orchha, his capital,
- 16 Bharatíchandra,
- ▶ 17 Madhukara sahi, his brother,
  - 18 Rámsáhi.
  - 19 Indrajit, who made Kachhwá gerh, his capital, and patronised the poet, whose descent is traced as follows:
    - I Kumbhavara, was descended from Sanaka rishi.
    - 2 Devananda.
    - 3 Jayadeva, patronised by Prithwi Raja.
    - 4 Dinakara.
    - 5 Panditarája, patronised by Alá ud din.
    - 6 Gadhádhara.
    - 7 Jayánanda.
    - 8 Trivikrima, patronised by the sovereign of Gopáchala.
    - 9 Bhavasermá.
  - 10 Surottama misra.
  - 11 Haranáth.
  - 12 Krishnadatta, patronised by Rudra Sinh.
  - 12 Kásináth, patronised by Madhukara Sahi.
  - 13 Kesavadás patronised by Indrajit.

If the line of princes be correctly given, it ascends to the beginning of the 13th century, but if by *Prithwi Raja* be meant the prince who was killed in the end of the 12th century, it can scarcely

be considered as correct. The work is of interestas one of the earliest existing specimens of Hindi of defined date. Kesava Dás is the author of other works one of which the Rasik priya is dated 1648 answering to A. D. 1592.

### XI.—Rámachandrika.

Paper.

An abridged translation of the Rámáyana in 39 sections by Kesava Dás—see the Kavi priya.

### XII.—Sripála Cheritra.

Paper.

Tales of Sripála king of Malava in four Khandas or Sections.

- Sect. 1. Sripála has two daughters one of whom Mayanasundari offending him he marries her to a common Leper, who turns out to be a Jaina, converts the princess to that faith, and is cured of his Leprosy.
- Sect. 2. Sripála subdues Dhavalesa king of Kausambi, and marries his daughter Madanaman-júshá.
- Sect. 3. Sripála marries Madanarekhá, Guna sundari, Trailokya sundari, Sringárasundari and Jayasundari princesses of different cities whose hands he wins by various devices.

Sect. 4. Sripála defeats Ajitsena king of Champa and takes the city; in the description of which the excellence of the Jain religion is expatiated upon, and its leading tenets explained and illustrated by narratives of Srikantha king of Hiranyapur---this last part is called the Navapada Mahima or excellence of the nine fundamental principles of the Jain religion. Composed by Vinayavijaya gani.

## XIII.---Mánatunga Cheritra.

#### Paper.

Story of Mánatunga king of Avanti and Manavati his wife, who having offended him soon after their marriage is confined in a separate mansion: she makes her escape and under different disguises enjoys her husband's society, becomes pregnant, and, whilst he is absent on a visit to marry the daughter of Dalathamba king of the South, is delivered of a son: on the king's return an explanation takes place and they live happy. The work is of Jain origin, and is interpersed with discussions on that faith and the injunction of its tenets, by Mohanavijaya.

## XIV.---Labal abab.

### Paper.

A work translated from the Persian of Mohammed Haider on fortune telling, detecting thefts, discovering hidden treasure, anticipating secret purposes, &c. constituting the science called by the Arabs Remel.

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## XV.—Kalpa Sútra:

Paper.

A Jaina work in Prakrit giving an account of the birth and actions of Mahávíra the last Tirthan-kara or Jina of the present period of the world—and of the rest of the Tirthankaras in inverted order from the last to the first; also of the descendants and pupils of several of them as Rishabha, Neminálh and Mahavíra. The work closes with a description of the duties of those who follow the Jain faith.

## XVI.—Prithwi Rája Cheritra.

Paper.

A part of the great biographical work of which the last Hindu Prince of Dehli is the hero, giving an account of his adventures at Kanouj—his going there in disguise, and carrying off Samyo gitá the daughter of Jayachandra—the pursuit of the fugitives by that prince, and the successive resistance of Prithwi Raja's hundred chief warriors who were severally slain, and so enabled their Prince to effect his escape.

## XVII.—Premsagar.

Quarto-Printed.

An abridged version in the common dialect of Agra and Delhi of the Vruj Bhakha translation by Cha-

turbhuj Misr, of the tenth book of the Bhagavat giving an account of the birth and actions of Krishna—Prepared for the use of the College, by Lulloo Lal Kavi, in 1804—A new edition printed in 1825.

## XVIII.—Bruj Vilas.

Large octavo-printed.

The sports of Krishna al Bruj from his earliest years till his departure to Mathura---and destruction of Kansa---in Hindi verse, by Brujbásí Dás.

# Arabic Books.

## 1.—Ajaib al Makdur.

Octavo-Niskh.

The well known history of *Taimur* by *Sheháb-ad-din* more generally mentioned by his patronymic *Ibn Arab Shah*.

This work was last printed in Calcutta in 1818 under the encouragement of the College of Fort William and the superintendance of Sheikh Ahmed Al Shérwáni.

## II.—Abulfedæ Tabulæ.

Octavo printed.

The Leipsic Edition edited by Frederick Kinch.

III.—Nashk al Izhár.

Folio.-Nastalik.

A description of various countries, especially of their marvels.

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### IV.—Shereh al Abáb.

Folio.-Nishk.

An exposition of the Law of Pledges; also a Treatise on Prayer, the latter incomplete, the commentator's name does not appear.

### V.—Tehzib-al-Mantik.

Duodecimo .- Suls.

A Tract on Logic by Saád ad din Alámeh the first portion.

VI.—Mir Shereh Isagoji.

Loose leaves.—Niskh.

A commentary on the Isagoje of Porphyry.

VII.—Resaleh Mamuleh.

Duodecimo. - Narlalet.

Exposition of some difficult rules in the Kholasset al Hisab.

VIII.—Loose leaves.—Niskh.

Benedictory prayer.

1X.—Surah koran.

Duodecimo .- Niskh.

Two Suras of the Koran, those of Hut and Yusef; the latter incomplete.

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## X.-Kisseh Skakraoti.

Duodecimo.-Niskh.

The story of the conversion of the Chakraverti of Malayalam to the Mohammedan faith.

## Persian Books,

## I.-Leb ul Tawarikh.

Octavo.-Nastalik.

A History of India in ten Books.

- 1. The Kings of Delhi from Maiz ad din Mohammed Sam to Aurengzeb.
- II. The kings of the Dekhin. The Bahmini, Adil Shahi, Nisam Shahi, Kutteb Shahi, Amád Shahi and Beridi dynasties, or the Sovereigns of Kalberga, Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Golconda, Berar and Beder.
  - III. The Sultans of Guzerat.

1V.	"	Malwa.
V.	"	<b>K</b> ha <b>nd</b> e <b>s</b>
VI.	**	Bengal.
VII.	ee	Jonpur.
VIII.	ee ,	Sindh
1X.	"	Multan.
<b>X</b> .	66	Cashmir.

The Author is named Bindraban, Son of Raja Bhara Mal, he writes in the reign of Aurengzeb. The work is cited by Scott., 1. 33.—

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### II.—Habib as seir.

Octavo.-Nastatik.

The third volume, incomplete, containing the history of the Moguls from Abul kasim Baber, the great grandson of Tamerlane to Bedia al Zeman, the last of the dynasty of Timur that reigned over Khorasan, see Stewart's Catalogue. p 4.

## III.—Tarikh Khafi khan Muntekheb al Lebab.

a.. Folio. 2 volumes.—Nastalik.—

b. ditto. 2 volumes .-- do.

A History of Hindustan by Mohammed Hashem Khafi khan. Stewart. p. 13.

#### c. Octavo. 1 vol. Skehesteh amez.

This contains the portion of the work only which relates to Aurangzeb, commencing with his birth, and terminating with the last year of his reign.

#### d. Octavo .- Shekesteh

A portion of the same from the commencment to the reign of Shir Shah.

## IV .- Tarikh Heft kursi & Kholaset al Tawarikh.

#### Octavo. - Shekesteh.

The first is a history of Bijapur during seven reigns from Yusef Beg Adil Shah founder, to Ali Adil Shah, the last independent prince of the dy-

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nasty, by whose orders the work was written by Ased khan of Lar.

The second of the contents of the volume is a compendium of the History of Hindustan from the creation to the 40th year of the reign of Aurangzeb Alemgir or Hij. 1107.

The Author's name is not mentioned but he describes himself as the Translator of the Sinhasan Battisi and the story of Padmávati and of a Rájávali or list of Hindu kings into persian.

### V.—Tarikh Ali Adil Shah.

Small Octavo.—Nastalik.

A History of part of the reign of Ali Adil Shah the second, and last prince but one of this dynasty: composed by his orders by Seid nur Allah.

The value of this work, and of the first tract in No. IV. will be better appreciated by the following note from Scott's History of the Dekhin.

"The history of the reigns subsequent to that of Ibrahim Adil Shah second, the Translator laments being too concise, but more detailed accounts were not to be obtained, though no enquiries have been spared in the search for them." 1. p. 342.

## VI.--- Tarikh Alem Arai Abbasi.

1 vol. folio.—Suls Ch.—

The history of Abbas the great, in two parts, the first divided into three Books commencing with the

genealogy of the Sefavi princes, and terminating with the thirteenth year of the reign of Shah Abbas in Hij. 1025—the second beginning with the thirty first year of his reign and closing with his death in Hij. 1037.

The author Munshi Sekander—The first portion only is described in Stewart's Catalogue. p. 10.

### VII .--- Tarikh Abbasi.

1 vol. Octavo.—Shekesteh.

A history of Abbas the second from his birth Hij. 1041.—to the seventh year of his reign, written by Mohammed Tahir wahid by order of the Itimad ad dowleh or prime minister.

## VIII .-- Rozet as sefa.

#### a Folio -Shekesleh and Nustalih

The fifth portion of the great historical work of *Mirkhond* relating especially to *Jenges Khan*, his ancestors and posterity.

The second portion of the same containing the history of Mohammed and the four first Khalifs.

b Another volume.—Small folio.—Shekesteh amez.

This is the third portion of the history. Stewart's Catalogue. 3.

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### IX .-- Naseb numa.

#### Folio .- Nastulik

Chronological and Genealogical Tables of the chief princes, heroes and prophets from the days of Adam to the year of the *Hijra* 1003, composed by *Mir Ali*.

## X .--- Kitab Timuriya.

#### Quarto.-Nastalik.

A history of *Timur Leng*, from his birth to the death of his Son *Omar Sheikh* an event that happened *Hij*. 796; according to D'Herbelot.

The author of this work states his having composed it by desire of Sultan Ibrahim grandson of Timur: his own name does not appear: the work is incomplete being the first volume only, and a part of the commencement is misplaced; it is not improbably part of the same work as the Kitab Timouryeh of Stewart's Catalogue, no. XVII. p. 9.

### XI .-- Baber Nama.

#### Folio.-Nastalik.

The Persian translation by Mirza Abdal Rahim of the commentaries of Baber—see Preface to Leyden and Erskine's translation, page XIL

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### XII .-- Tarikh Ferishteh.

- a. Large, Folio-Mastalik.
- b. Small do. 3 volumes .- Nastalik.

The entire history of Mohammed Kasim Ferishtah, both handsome copies: especially the first Stewart's Catalogue, p. XII.

## XIII .--- Tarikh Jehangiri.

Octavo. - Nastalik.

The reign of Jehangir from his accession to his death—author unknown.

## XIV .-- Tarikh Kuteb Shahi wa Hadiket as Salatin.

Octavo 2 vols.—Nastalik and Shekesteh.

A history of the kings of Golconda: the first work, of which the author's name does not appear, begins with the founder of the Dynasty, and terminates at the accession of Mohammed Kuli Kuteb Shah, whose reign he promises in a future work: the second accordingly continues the history of the same prince during sixteen years of his reign, but whether it be the work of the same hand is uncertain. The author of the Hadiket as Salatin is Nizam ad din Ahmed.

XV .-- Tawarikh Kuteb Shahi.

Folio .- Nastalik.

A history of the Kuteb Shahi kings from the foun-

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der to Mohammed Kuli Kuteb Shak, written in verse by Hiralal Khushdil the Munshi of Hyder Kuli Khan.

This and the preceding appear not to have been known to Major Scott, who has derived his brief account of the Golconda Princes from the Leb al Tawarikh alone: Preface, P. VII.

### XVI.--- Tarikh Hakimani Hind.

#### Octavo.-Nastalik

A history of India; comprising an Introduction, twelve Sections and Supplement.

Introduction. The Sovereigns of India from Shem the son of Noah to Anand Deo.

- 1st, Sect. The Sultans of Lahore from Nasir ad din Sabaetagi to Khosru son of Khosru Shah.
- 2nd. Sect. Kings of Delhi from Moas ad din Mohammed Sam to Akber.
- 3rd. Sect. Kings of the Dekhin in six chapter treating of the kings of Kalberga, Bijapur Ahmednagar, Telingana, Berar and Beder.
  - 4th. Sect. Princes of Guzerat.
  - 5th. Sect. Princes of Malwa.
  - 6th. Sect. Princes of Burhanpur.
  - 7th. Sect. Kings of Bengal.
  - 8th. Sect. Kings of Sind and Tatta.
  - 9th. Sect. Princes of Multan.

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10th. Sect. The Kings of Kashmir.

11th. Sect. The Rulers of Malabar.

12th. Sect. The holy men of Hindustan.

A description of Hindustan. Author unknown: the work appears to be an abridgement of Ferishta.

## XVII.---Rájávali.

Beo. or note Book. - Shekesteh Amez,

Lists of the Hindu Kings of Dehli from Yudhıshthir to Udaya Mal, and of the Sultans from Shehab addin Ghori to Mohammed Shah.—Miscellaneous letters.

### XVIII.—Hakikethai Hindustan.

A statistical description of Hindustan especially with regard to its Revenue, compiled by Lakshmi Náráyan son of Manasa Rám Diwan of Nizam al Mutk.

## XIX.—Ahwali Kodagu.

a. Small Folio .- Shekesteh.

b. Ditto.-Nastalik.

A history of Kodagu or Coorg and the Raja Vira Chandra Wadeyar, son of Lanka Raj Wadeyar, son of Apaji Rajendra.

Buchanan states that Vira Ray is the hereditary title of the Coorg Rajas. The genealogy of the

prince whose history is here given is opposed to the assertion. (Mysore vol. 2, 94, &c.) The work was compiled by one of Raja Vira Chandra's Munshis by order and with the aid of the Raja himself, and contains his correspondence with the Civil and Military Officers of the Company.

## XX.-Wakiih Golconda wa ghaireh.

Oetavo. - Nastalik.

A Satirical account of Aurungzeb's operation's against Golconda and Hydrabad, by Neamet Khan.

An account of the Rajas of Mysur and the reign of Hyder Ali.

Tipu Nameh a poetical and panegyrical account of Tipu Sultan.

## XXI.—Wakáih Golconda wa Dibacheh Shah Nama.

Octavo. - Nastalik.

The work of Neamet Khan as before.

The preface to the Shah Nama.

## XXII.—Háláti Mahratta.

Quarto .- Nastalik.

History of the Mahrattas extracted from the Khasan i Amra,

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## XXIII.-Nuskheh Mukhtellefeh.

or

### Miscellaneous Tracts.

Octavo.-Nastalik.

- 1. A list of the Hindu Rajas of Dehli.
- 2. A list of the Mohammedan Kings of Dehli.
- 3. A portion of the Institutes of Taimur.

### XXIV.—Seir Mutakherin.

Octavo.-Shekesteh Amez, ditto Nastalik.

The historical work of Gholam Hosein Khan, both books incomplete: the first commences with the death of Seid Amed Khan, (Translation vol. 1, 673,) and ends with Ramnarain's confinement. (Ibid vol. 2, 183,) the second begins with the verse "Royalty is pleasant even in sport," (Translation vol. 1, 602) and extends to the conclusion of the history.

The translation of this highly valuable work was published in Calcutta, in 3 vols. qto. 1789.

### XXV.—Tarikhi Sindh.

Octavo -Shekesteh.

A history of Sindh in four books.

1. An account of the Governors of Sindh from the time of the Omniyah and Abasside Khalifs.

- 2. The Patan Princes of India who ruled over Sindh also.
  - 3. The rulers of the Arghuniah race.
  - 4. The subjugation of Sindh by Akber.

Composed by Mohammed Masúm.

## XXVI:-Nishan Hyderi.

- a. Octavo.—Nastalik.
- b. Ditto, ditto, incomplete.

A history of Hyder Ali sovereign of Mysur, by Mir Husein Ali Kirmani.

### XXVII.—Ahwal Haideri.

Octavo. - Nastalik.

An account of Hyder Ali, from his first acquisition of Mysur.

## XXVIII.—Tarikh Rajahai Hind.

Octavo - Nastulik.

A Summary account of the Hindu and Mohammedan Princes of Hindustan, extracted chiefly from Ferishteh.

## XXIX.—Defter Asefiyah.

Folio. - Shekesteh.

A Register of the six Subahs of the Dekhin under the Mogul Government, exhibiting the Reve-

nue of each Subah stated particularly, severally by Sircars, Mahals or Pergunnahs and Villages. It was compiled by one of the officers of the Exchequer at Aurungabad, and is considered as a valuable record both in a geographical and political light.

A tabular translation of this work exists among Col. McKenzie's English Mss.

### XXX.—Tarikh Turkomania.

Octavo.-Naslalik.

A history of the *Turcoman* dynasty which reigned at Bagdad in the end of the 14th and beginning of 15th century, as introductory to the account of *Kuli Kuteb Shah*, a Turkish adventurer who came to India about the end of the 15th century, and founded the *Kuteb Shahi* or *Golconda* sovereignty.

Written by Mahmud Nishapuri by command of Sultan Hyder.

XXXI.—Seir al Tawáríkh.

Quarto. - Shekesteh.

Annals of the reign of Shah Jehan abriged from the Tohfet Shah Jehangiri by Girdhari Lal.

## XXXII.—Sayid Nama.

Octavo.-Shekesieh.

The auto biography of Mohammed Sayid of Vol. 11.

Ahmedabad who was employed under Zulficar Khan, the General of Aurungzeb in the Dekhin, and was appointed Diwan of the Carnatic by Aurungzeb—he was known afterwards by the name of Sadet Ullah Khan.

### XXXIII.—Bazúa.

Octavo - Nastalik.

An account of the Mahratta chiefs from Babaji Bhosla to Sambaji.

## XXXIV.-Wakáya Sadet.

Octavo.-Shekesteh Amez.

An account of Sadet Ullah Khan Diwan of the Carnatic, originally named Mohammed Sayid.

## XXXV.-Maser Asafi.

Quarto.—Nastalik.

The life of Asaf Jah Nizam ul Mulk, the founder of the present Hydrabad dynasty, written by Lakshmi Narain of Aurungabad. Hij. 1207.

### XXXVI.—Hediket al Akálim.

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Folio.—Shekesteh Amez.

A system of Geography, or a description of the countries and cities of the seven climates—compiled by Morteza Husein Belgrami the Munshi of Capt. Jonathan Scott.

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## XXXVII.—Raja Saháwali.

Quarto.-Shekesteh Amez.

A history of India in five Books.

- 1. An account of the rulers and settlement of the district of *Ounam* in Oude.
- 2. The creation and three first ages of the world.
- 3. From the beginning of the Kali age to the fall of Prithwi Rai.
  - 4. A description of Jambudwip or India.

This work is of very modern date being written subsequently to 1797 by Hani Rám of Ounam in Oude, Munshi of Col. Robert Forest.

## XXXVIII.-Kholaseh Gour va Jai díger.

Large Octavo. - Shekesteh Amez.

A description of the ruins of Gour and other places by the Munshi of Col. Franklin.

## XXXIX.—Sanadha.

Octavo .- Shekesleh.

A collection of Persian Grants.

## XL .- Teskireh al Amra.

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Quarto.—Nastalik.

A Biographical Dictionary of eminent persons in Hindustan in two parts, one appropriated to Mus.

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selman and the other to Hindu Nobles: it extends from the reign of Akber to the downfall of the Mogul sovereignty.

The author is Kalyán Ram, the work is dated in the Hijra year, 1194.

### XLI.—Muasir al Amra.

Folio.—Nastalik.

A Biographical Dictionary of the Nobles of Hindustan from the reign of Akber to the year of the Hijra 1155.

This work was compiled by Samsam ad Douleh better known by the name of Shah Nawas Khan. the Dewan of Salabet Jang the Subhadar of the Dekhin, who was killed in an Affray with the troop of Monsr. Bussy, in May, 1788, (see Orme I, 413, 2, 265 and 349) Upon the pillage of Samsam ad Douleh's effects the manuscript disappeared, but was recovered after some time by Gholam Ali Azad a friend of the author, by whom it was revised and completed: a life of the author prefixed and the title of Mumtas Nama given to it. The Muasir al Amra is noticed in Stewart's Cata. page 19.

## XLII .-- Khazáneh Amra.

Octavo. - Nastalik.

A Biographical Dictionary, chiefly of the Poets of Hindustan but including some historical charac-

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ters and transactions. Author Gholam Ali Azad, the editor of the Mussir al Amra.

#### XLIII .- Octavo. - Nastalik.

A historical work; name unknown: by Mohammed Ali Bin Mohammed Sadik composed by desire of Samsam ad Douleh. It appears to be the second volume or continuation of some work, and contains two portions.

- 1. An account of the descendants of *Timur*, who reigned in *Iran* and *Turan*.
- 2. An account of the Kings of Hindustan of the race of *Timur*.

## XLIV .--- Omar Nama, &c.

Octavo.-Nastalik.

A Legendary tale of a woman's soliciting justice of the Khalif Omar.

The story of Azad bakht.

An account of the victories of Mohammed Sultan of Constantinople in Hijra 1005, and an account of Udaya giri.

## XLV .--- Adáb Alemgiri.

Octavo. - Shekesteh.

Letters written by Alemgir to his father, sons and officers; collected by Sheikh Abul Fattih and

arranged by Sadak entitled Na tamám resident of Ambaleh.

XLVI --- Destkhet Alemgir.

Duobecimo.—Shekesteh.

Private notes of Aurungzeb. Stewart, page 88.

XLVII .--- Destur Insha.

Octavo, -Shekesteh Amez.

Forms of letters and accounts compiled by Munshi Sheikh Yar Mohammed Kalender.

XLVIII .--- Jama al Kawánin.

Octavo. - Shekesteh.

Rules for writing letters, &c. in four sections—of titles, of notes, letters of congratulation and condolence and epistles. Compiled by Shah Mohammed Kanouji.

XLIX .-- Inshai Herkern.

Duodecimo. - Nastaiik.

The Forms of letter writing by Herkern son of Mathura Dás—a translation of this was published in 1781, by Dr. Balfour of Bengal.

L.---Inshai Metlúb.

Octavo. - Shekesteh.

Forms of letters by Sheikh Mubarek.

The volume contains also the two preceding racts and a fourth treatise on the same subject.

LI .--- Inshai Main al Zemji.

Octavo.-Nastalik.

Forms of letters chiefly for the use of princes and persons of high rank or for correspondence with them—compiled by *Mayin al Zemji* of Herat a highly elaborate and polished style.

LII .--- Majmu al Insha.

Quarto .- Shekesteh.

A collection and compilation of letters on various subjects by *Mohammed Amin*.

LIII.---Báaj al Medáya.

Duodecimo. Shekesteh.

Letters on various subjects, forms of Petitions, &c. The same volume contains part of the Negaristan.

LIV .--- Kissa Firoz Shah.

Octavo. - Shekesteh.

The story of *Firoz Shah* son of the King of *Badakshan* who sought a marvellous flower that was to cure a sick father.

LV .-- Kissu Saif al Maluk wa Bedia al Jemal.

Octavo.-Nastalik.

Story of the Prince of Egypt in the reign of So-

## [ 138 ]

Iomon, and his love for the daughter of the King of the Genii.

The same volume contains part of the story of Leila and Mejnun by Hatifi, an account of Jagannáth, and part of the Pand Nameh of Sadi.

LVI.---Kisseh Padmávati wa Madamálati.

Octavo. - Nastalik.

The story of *Padmávati* daughter of the King of Ceylon and *Reten Sen* Raja of *Chitore* in verse: the subject is the same as that of the *Padmavat* (Stewart 73, no. 95,) although the version is perhaps different.

The story of Manohara the son of Suraj Bhanu and Madamálatí. Both these works are of Hindu origin, and are interspersed with Hindi Stanzas.

LVII.---Kisseh Padmavat.

Octavo. - Nastalik.

The loves of Reten and Padmavati, a poem. Stewart page 73, No. 95, and Dow, vol. 1.

LVIII .--- Kisseh Kunwar Kámrúp.

Octavo - Nastalik.

The story of Prince Kámarupa, a love tale.

## LIX .-- Kisseh Bikermajit wa Bhoj.

Lose leaves .- Shekesteh.

A persian account of Vikramáditya and Bhoja, collected from various authorities.

LX .-- Charitra Bikermajit.

Loose leaves .- Shekesteh

Traditionary history of Vikramáditya.

LXI .-- Kisseh Bikermajit.

Octavo -Shekesieh Amez.

The story of Vikramáditya the son of Gandharb Sen.

LXII.—Diwán Anwari.

Octavo .- Nastalik, Kheti Walayet.

The poems of Anwari—Stewart page 56, No. 16. This manuscript is very neatly written, and bears the seal of Humayun Shah.

## LXIII.—Diwan Hafiz.

Octavo. - Nastalik.

The Odes of Hafiz, Stewart, page 64, No. 50.

LXIV.—Mahkzen al Israr wa Khosru Shirin.

Octavo. - Nastalik.

The Makhzen al Israr a theological poem; and the loves of Khosru King of Persia and Shirin,

the supposed daughter of the Emperor Maurice, Stewart page 55, No. 4, and 56, No. 8.

LXV.—Shak Nama.

Octavo.-Nestalik.

The Shah Nama of Firdausi.

LXVI.-Muntekheb Shah Nama.

Folio. - Shekestek.

A prose and meagre abridgement of the Shah Nama with some account of Firdausi, and lists of the Princes who are named in the poem.

LXVII.—Keran as Sadin.

Octavo. - Nastalik.

The Auspicious Conjunction, a poem written by Amir Khosru, on occasion of the reconciliation between Nasir addin and his son Kaikobad. Stewart's Bengal page 78.

LXVIII.—Shereh Tohfet al Irakin.

Octavo. - Nastalik.

A commentary on the Tohfet al Irakin or poetical description of Irak, Ajem and Arab, by Khakani, incomplete.

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## LXIX.—Akhlak al Mohesenin.

Folio .- Nastalik.

A general system of Ethics, by Hossein Vaes, Stewart page 50, No. 8.

LXX.—Akhlak Naseri.

Octavo. - Nastalik.

A work on Ethics by Nasir ad din Ben Hasan al Tusy. Stewart page 51, No. 94, and more fully Bombay Transactions, vol. 1. page 17.

LXXI.-Kimia Sadet.

Folio.—Nastalik.

A celebrated work on Ethics by Imam Abu Mohammed Ghazali, Stewart page 49, No. 1.

LXXII.—Kashf al Mehjub.

Octavo .- Nastalik.

An account of the different orders of Sufis &c. Stewart page 39, No. 40.

LXXIII.—Bedaya Fenun.

Loose leaves, Octavo. - Nastalik.

A tract on arithmetic, by Medini Mal.

LXXIV.—Resaleh Haiyet.

Octavo.-Nastalik.

A treatise on Astronomy.

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## LXXV.—Majmua as Senaya.

Small Quarto. - Nastulik.

A treatise on Rhetoric by Nizam ad din Mohammed, the volume contains, also

Kissahi Ruh, a Sufi work on spirit.

Rukati Manir. The letters of Manir, and Muntekhebi Shebistani Nikat, selections from the abode of Subtleties, a Sufi work.

LXXVI.—Mizan.

Loose leaves.—Nastalik.

The commencement of an Arabic Grammar, in Persian.

LXXVII.—Munshaib.

Loose leaves. - Nastalik.

Part of an Arabic Grammar in Persian.

LXXVIII.—Nisab as Sibian.

Octavo.-Nastalik.

Three short Vocabularies in verse for boys. Stewart 135, 38 and 39.

LXXIX.—Resaleh Ilm Siáfa.

A treatise on Physiognomy, &c.

LXXX.—Mámakíma.

Loose leave. - Shekesteh.

A collection of Prayers in verse.

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## LXXXI.—Silseleh Jogiyan.

Octavo - Nastalik.

A descriptive account of the Hindu Sects, extracted from the work of Sital Sinh Munshi.

### LXXXII.—Ambia.

Folio.-Niskh

A work described as extracts from the Koran, translated into Javanese.

LXXXIII.—Loose leaves.—Niskh.
Uncertain.

LXXXIV—Terjemeh Mahábhárat.

2 Vol. Folio.—Nastalih.

The translation of the *Mahábhárat*, made by Sheik Fyzi by order of Akber, incomplete.

The first volume contains the four first sections, the Adi Parva. Sabha P., Ban P. and Virat P. the second volume contains the last five from the 13th to the 17th, or the Parvas entitled Dán, Aswamedha, Asram, Musel and Prasthán.

## LXXXV.—Terjameh Mahábhárat,

5 Volumes, 4 Octavo and one Duodecimo.—Nastalik, Shekesiteh Amez.

This set contains the translation of the entire Mahábhárat: it differs from the translation of Feizi; but the author's name is not known.

## [ 144 ]

## LXXXVI.—Terjenek Rándytn.

Polio.-Nastalik.

An abridged translation of the Rámáyan by Chandraman son of Sri Rám in the year of the Hijra, 1097. The Mss. contains translations of other Hindu tracts.

## LXXXVII.—Terjemek Skand Puran.

Octavo - Nastalik.

An abridged translation of the Skanda Puran by Lala Seren Sinh.

## Hindustani Books.

# (In the Persian Character.) 1.—Tarikh Shir Shahi.

Octavo.-Nastalik.

A history of Shir Shah translated from Persian; a work composed by Abas Shah at the command of Akber, and rendered into Hindustani at the suggestion of Captain Mouat; by Mazher Ali Khan Walá.

## II.—Araish Mchfil.

(Printed) Royal Quarto.-Nastalik.

A history of the Hindu Princes of Dehli from Yudhishthir to Pithaura, by Mir Shir Ali Afsos, (See, Appendix to Roebuck's Annals of the College, page 22)

III.—Jang Nama Rao Bhao.

Octavo. - Shekesteh Amez.

An account in verse of the Battle of Paniput.



## IV.—Zefer Nama.

Octavo.-Nastalik.

The victories of Mohammed Hanif the son of Ali over Yezid, in Hindi verse: composed by Azad of Hyderabad.

#### V.—Gulsheni Ishk.

Octavo. - Nastalik.

A poem on amatory subjects containing the story of *Manahora* and *Madhumálati*. Stewart page 479, 3 and 4,) three copies.

#### VI.—Kisseh Padmávati.

Octavo. - Nastalik.

The loves of Retna and Padmávati. Stewart page 180, 11.

## VII.—Rámáyan.

2 Vol. Octavo - Nastalik.

The translation of the Rámáyana into Purbi Bhasha, by Tulsi Dás. (Appendix to Roebuck's annals, page 29.

#### VIII.—Nirmala Granth.

Octavo. - Nastalik.

The four first Mahals or Lectures of the Book of purity; the religious doctrines of one great class of the Sikhs; in the Punjabi Dialect.

## Javanese Books.

I.—Arjeonotunding Yoodha catavan Deitto.

Palm leaves.

Arjuna's Battle with Daitya Kwassa.

II.—Dewa Charitr.

Palm leaves.

History of the Dewas.

III.—Charitra Vivoho.

Palm leaves.

Account of the Tapas of Arjuna.

IV.—Hoanglain.

b. ditto. Palm leaves.

Mode of Worship, Prayers and Incantations of the Baudhas.

V.—Hoangleng.

Palm lcaves.

Prayers and Incantations.

## F 140 7

VI.—Charitra Chondrakerna.

Palm leaves.

Story of the consorts of Rajah Kuripan.

VII.—Niti Sattie.

Palm leaves.

Moral Instructions.

VIII. - Cassitein.

Palm leaves.

On the Members of a Man's Body.

IX.—Charitra Batara Vayu.

Palm leuves.

Account of the God of the Winds.

X .- Sastro Basookee.

Paim leaves.

A work on poetical composition.

XI.—Prembo-dari Oshodo.

Palm leaves.

A Medical Book.

XII.—Oshoda dengen Honglain.

Palm leaves.

On Medicine and Incantations.

XIII.—XXXVI.—Unknown.

## Burman Books.

I.—Sudapinjanipatto.

A Religious Book of the Bauddhas.

II.—Abidhána.

A Dictionary, 2 copies.

III.—Manu.

A version of the institutes of Menu.

IV.—Baidya.

A Medical Work, 2 copies.

P. S. These and the preceding Javanese Manuscripts, stand nearly as they were originally designated, with what accuracy is not known; the books having been sent to England at a time when no means existed of verifying their contents in Calcutta.

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## LOCAL TRACTS.

#### TELUGU.

#### I

- 1. Account of the old City of Kondavir. and the Rajas, with a description of the Temples, Hills, Forts, Caves, Tanks &c.
- 2. Account of Pada Nundápád and Kopparru villages in the Chintapalli district.
- 3. Account of Kárusolah and Danda Madu villages in the Chilakalorepád District.
- 4. Accounts of Annaparu, Yajaley. Antúr, Bramhanakodúr, Maumillapallí, Vellalur, Marripalem, Chambala, Múdí in the Sattinapallí District.
- 5. Accounts of Mútnúr, Vallevaru, Yamarru, and Varagání villages in the Rúpalla District.

#### II.

- 1. Account of Turlapád village in the Chintapalli District.
  - 2. Account of Amavaram village in the ditto ditto.
- 3. Account of Peddagaudela Varru ditto in the ditto ditto.
  - 4. Account of Peddapúdi ditto in the ditto ditto.
- 5. Account of Enagallu village in the Venakonda District.
- 6. Account of the Vinjanampúdu village in the ditto ditto.
  - 7. Account of Gottepadu village in the ditto ditto.

- 8. Account of Garnapúdí ditto in the ditto ditto.
- 9. Account of Gollapúdi village in the Venakonda district.
- 10. Account of Murokapadi and Tautapádi ditto in ditto ditto
  - 11. Account of Vallur ditto in the Rapalla district.
  - 12. Account of Kattempudi ditto in the ditto ditto.
- 13. Account of Punlah and Enagartepád ditto in the ditto.
- 14. Account of Kondapátúr ditto in the Venakon-da district.
  - 15. Account of Ratúr ditto in the ditto ditto.
- 16. Account of Appáparam village in Venakonda district.
- 17. Account of Garrekepádu village in the Chilaka-lore Pádu district.
  - 18. Account of Sandopudi ditto in the ditto ditto.
  - 19. Account of Pálaparru ditto in the ditto ditto.
  - 20. Account of Yadábádu ditto in the ditto ditto.
  - 21. Account of Adúsapalli ditto in the ditto ditto.
- 22. Accounts of Vupállapád, Danda, Múdi, and Pássámarru Villages in the Sattinapatli district.
- 23. Accounts of Potavarra, and Lingagantah ditto in the Sattanapálli ditto.
- 24. Accounts of Jaggapúrám and Dintinapád ditto in the ditto ditto.
- 25. Accounts of Garejavale and Ponukubád Agraháram ditto in ditto ditto.
- 26. Accounts of Pollapáti Agraháram and Kuttem-pudi ditto in ditto ditto.
- 27. Accounts of Nudurpáti Khándraka ditto in the Chilakolapád ditto.
- 28. Accounts of Tallur, Takallapád, and Serangapa-lem ditto in Chintapalli ditto.
- 29. Accounts of Komerayudi, Ballavarram and Rudravarram village in the Chintapalli District.

37. Account of the Despandyah of Venakonda Ferganna.

#### III.

- I. Accounts of Tumádú, Janglapalla, Jáládí, Sankúratripádu, Ganapavarram and Yanaganta Pódu villages in the Chilakalore pádú district.
- 2. Account of Yadlapádu and Nandigam villages in the Chilakalorepád ditto.
- 3. Accounts of China Makkina, Chintalapúdi, Kun nakundlu, Podukurpád, Hosanagaram, Lagadpád, Abbour and Pudapanidom villages in the Chintapalli district.
- 4. Account of Búdaum a Ruined City in the Rapulla district.
  - 5. Account of Bodapádu village in the ditto ditto.
- 6. Accounts of Kommur, Vannava, Mortolah, A-rimandah and Munipalli villages in the Chintapalli, and Rachore districts.
- 7. Accounts of Pada Makkana, Lingaganta and Gudupúdi villages in the Chintapalli district.
- 8. Accounts of Karrapádu, Sattinapalli. Kankanálapalli, Vuadavalli, Rantapalli, Vanna Devi, Batapudí and Gondalapádu Agrahâram, in the Sattanapalli district.
- 9. Accounts of Parir Kávúr, Sakkarazu, Gurlapád Maddiralah, Bappúdi, Tangadapalli, Suravapalli, Vappu Magulore, and Bhimavaram villages in the Chintapalli district.

#### IV.

Copy of the Ancient Record of Kondavir, containing a chronological History of the former Kings and the Establishment of Karanams; and Accounts of the limits of the Náds in the Telugu Country.

#### γ.

Copy of an Ancient Record, containing the Geography and the Chronological History of the Ancient Kings, the Establishment of the Karanams, notice of the Náds, and limits of the Telugu Country.

- 1. Account of the Kasbah Nedadarole village in the Etlore Circar.
  - 2. Account of Volar village in the Rachore district.
- 3. Account of Jelokarra Gudem village in the Ellore Circar.
- 4. Account of China Terapatti village in the ditto ditto.
- 5. Account of Dondapád village in the Ellore Circar.
  - 6. Account of Gokenapalli village in the ditto ditto.
- 7. Account of Kasbah Ambaru Pettah village in the ditto ditto.
- 8. Account of Síráru Sorabhapuram Village in the ditto ditto.
- 9. Account of Síváru Gopiguntah village in the ditto ditto.
- 10. Account of Chintalapúdi village in the ditto ditto.
- 11. Accounts of Vetam Rágapalli and Jangalapalli village in the Ellore Circar.
- 12. Accounts of Mulúkalore and Settapalli village in the ditto ditto.
- 13. Chronological Account of the Hastinapur Rajas in different ages, and, the duration of the four Ages.
- 14. Account of the holy place of Akarapalli together with an account of the Hills in the Ellore Circar.
- 15. Accounts of the cultivation of some villages in the Venakonda Perganna.

#### VII.

- 1. Account of Bender Machlipatnam in the Northern Circar.
  - 2. Account of Múttúr in the Northern Circars.
- S. List of the various Sanscrit and Telugu Books in the hands of Mamiddi Lingaya a Banian at Masuliputam.

- 5. Copies of Kaveli or Records at Alem-cherlah, Yapagunta, Kannakur, Sivaya, Guruxayagudem. Gud-lapalli, Patapalli, Nangulapalli, and Guntupalli, villages in the Ellore Circar.
- 6. Account of Gokarna Mattam in the Nizampatam district.
  - 7. Account of Modúkúr in the Satanapalli district.
  - 8. Account of Chandavole in the Nizampatam district.
- 9. Account of the Gold produce of the Ancient Chabole city together with an account of the Temples, in the Chintapalli district.

#### VIII.

- I. Account of Sarpavarum village in the Petápúr district, in the Zitlah of Rajamendri.
  - 2. Account of Jellur in the Petápur district.
- 3. Account of Korukanda village in the Pápava-ram district.
- 4. Account of Samarla Kota Bhimavaram village in the Petápur ditto.
- 5. Accounts of the villages of Kimmur district in the Peddapuram Country.

#### IX.

- 1. Account of the Establishment of the Banians of Pennagonda in the Rajamahendri Zillah.
- 2. Accounts of the Tribes of the Hill people Kondavandalu, Koyavandlu, and Chadara Boyellu, residing on the Mountains in the woods of the Kottapalli district in the Rajamahendri Zillah.
- 3. Account of the Hill Fort of Ramavarapu Dúrgam in ditto.
  - 4. Legendary Account of Pallavella in ditto.
- 5. Account of the holy place of Dhavaleswaram in ditto.

6. Description of the Private Mine in the Fort of Rajamahendri.

#### $\mathbf{X}$ .

- 1. Genealogical Account of the Virakrishnadeo Gajapati Princes of Barahbhatti or Cuttack in Orissa.
- 2. Account of the Kondavandlú a wild tribe residing in the Forests of the Jaypur district in the Northern Circars.
- 3. Account of the Kondavandlú or wild tribes in the Jaypur district.
- 4. Descriptions of the Boundaries, surrounding the Jaypur district.
- 5. Account of the Malé Savara or wild tribes residing in the Vicinity of the Hills in the Jaypur district.
- 6. Account of Kondasavaralu or Mountaineers residing on the Hills in the Forest of the Jaypur district in the Rajamendri Country.
- 7. Account of Bellúr and Kaulará villages in the Rajamahendri Zillah.

#### XI.

- 1. Account of Ramabhadrapuram Agraháram in the Dodigal district in the Zillah of Vizagapatam.
  - 2. Account of Namavaram in ditto ditto.
  - 3. Account of Arutlakota village in ditto.
  - 4. Account of Gopálapatnam village in ditto.
  - 5. Account of the old city Rapartipatnam in ditto.

#### XII.

- I. Account of Siddhantam in the Zillah of Raja-mahendri.
  - 2. Account of Boyanapudi in ditto.
  - 3. Account of Chinni Puvutana in ditto.
- 4. Provincial account of the Rojamahendri district together with an account of the Despandyas.
- 5. Account of the Hill Fort of Vamagiri Dúrgam in ditto.

#### XIII.

- 1. Account of the Savaralú or wild tribes in the Jaypur district in the Northern country.
  - 2. Account of Kondasavaralu or wild tribes in ditto.
- 3. Account of Muka Rajulu or wild tribes in ditto.
  - 4. Account of the wild tribe of Gytalu in ditto.
  - 5. Account of Saggedevandlu in ditto.
- 6. Account of the wild tribe of Sandi-Savaralu in ditto.
  - 7. Account of the wild tribe of Ayarakulu in ditto.
- 8. Accounts of the different sorts of grains, high roads &c. with a list of the wild beasts and birds in the Jaypur district.
- 9. Account of Kondakombade, Golugondah, and Gudem villages in ditto.
- 10. Account of the Tokkey feast of the Savara cast, in which annually a Human sacrifice is offered to the Goddess.
- 11. Account of Srúnga Tarrapúkotah in the Zillah of Vizagapatam.

## XIV.

- I. Accounts of the Karanams of Kotamúta otherwise called Vijayanagaram in the Northern Circars.
- 2. Accounts of the village Karanams of Alladi Mútah in the Vijayanagaram district.
- 3. Accounts of the Jagirs of the Vijayanagaram district.
- 4 Accounts of the village Karanams of Deguwudi Mutah.

#### XV.

- 1. Genealogical account of the Zemindar of the Sarúda district in the Northern Circars.
- 2. Genealogical account of Purushottoma Deva, containing an account of the Rajas of the four ages.

- 3. Genealogical account of Naraineswer Harischandra Deva zemindar of the Turla district.
  - 4. Account of the four villages in the Turla district.
- 5. Account of the tribe of Pallurs with an account of Kerikála Chola or Prince of the Chola dynasty, in ditto.

#### XVI.

1. Account of the village Karanams of Atúgodah district.

#### XVII.

- 1. Account of the village Karanams, of Balleya mutah in Khalikotta district.
- 2. Account of the villages of Rambha Mútah Division.
- 3. Account of the Jugirs of the Khalikotta district.
- 4. Particular account of the Hills and Woods between Bodogadda and Dharanikotta.
- 5. Copies of the Grants of three Agraharams in the Chikatta district.
- 6. Account of the Tanks, Ponds, and Villages &c. in the Homah district.

#### XVIII.

- 1. Account of the Karanams of Asika district.
- 2. Account of the Karanams of Kumárí Mútah division.
  - 3. Account of Kúrlo Mútah.
- 4. Account of the Karanams, and the villages of Bodogadda district in the Northern Circars.

#### XIX.

- 1. Account of the Karanams and the villages of the Berid district.
- 2. Account of the Jagirs and Agrahárams in the Vijayanagarum district, in Padda Kimedi.

3. Genealogical account of Chandramani Ananga Bhima, Devi Dasadi Maha Raja, Zemindar of the Pratapagiri district in the China-Kimedi district.

#### XX.

- 1. Account of the villages of the *Pratapagiri* district included in *Chinna Kimedi* together with a description of the limits.
- 2. Accounts of the villages of the Chikati district together with the Jagirs and description of the boundaries.

#### XXI.

- 1. Genealogical account of Sri Krishnachandra Sámant Rao, Mahaputrudu, Zemindar of the Hummah district in the Northern Circars.
- 2. Genealogical account of Raghunáth Sinh, Zemindar of the Bodagaddah district.
- 3. Genealogical account of Námakrishnámrita Rajadeva zemindar of the Khallikota district.
- 4. Genealogical account of Rádhápatta Mahadevi Wife of Upendra Sinh Deva Zemindar of Suradah district.
- 5. Genealogical account of Pitambara Rájendra Deva Zemindar of the Chiketi district.
- 6. Account of Padmanábhapuram and Digupudí in the Vijayanagaram district.
- 7. List of the village endowments in the Vijayana-garam district.
- 8. Account of ten endowments in the China Kimedi district.
- 9. List of the villages, Agrahárams, Jagirs, together with the account of the Karanams, in the Chiketi district.
- 10. Accounts of Rámachandra Pura Sásana, Lokanuthapuram Agraharam Pendrakhali Sásana, and Pezzareyah Sásana Agraháras in the Chiketi District.
- 11. List of the villages and an account of the Karanams in the Dharakotta District.

В

12. Account of the Baleyaru Sinhapurum Agra-haram in the Atugaddah District.

#### XXII.

- 1. Accounts of Balanki Sorana Harichandana Jagaddeva, Zemiudar of Bramhana Bhági mutah.
- 2. Account of the Karanam Sámanta mahá putrudu of Kasbah Bramhana Bhágí
- 3. Account of Vira Jagannathapuram and Navagaum in the Bramhana Bhági Mútah.
  - 4. Account of the Tribe of Odhra or the Uriya People.
  - 5. List of the Poetical Books in Orissa.
- 6. List of the Jagir villages together with the names of Jagirdars in the Atugaddah District.
- 7. Genealogical account of Chytanya Ananga Bhimadeva Raja of the Vijayanagar District.
- 8. Account of the Pedda Kimedi and China Kimed Districts.

#### XXIII.

1. Account of the Jagir villages in the Atugad-da District.

#### XXIV.

- 1. Accounts of some Agrahárams and Jagirs of Sorugada District.
- 2. Accounts of some villages in the Bodogada District.
  - 3. Accounts of the Jagirs of the Sorugada District.

#### XXV.

- 1. Accounts of the Karanams (or village accounts) of Jadah Mútah at Dharakota District.
- 2. Account of the Saharrangam Division of the Dharakota District.
- 4. Particular account of the Jagir villages in the Dharakotta District.
  - 4. A particular account of Dhárakota District.

#### XXVI.

- 1. Account of the villages of the Hummah District.
- 2. Account of the Karanams of Khalikota District.
- 3. List of the cultivated lands and villages of Khali-kota District.
- 4. Some account of the Zemindar of Pratapagiri in the Vijayanagaram District.
- 5. Accounts of the Karanams of Chatra Mútah in the Khalikota District.
- 6. Genealogical account of the Jagaddeva Rajas of the Kadamba race in the Tekkali District.

#### XXVII.

- 1. Legendary account of Srikakolam situated on the boundary of Andhra Desam.
- 2. Account of Kalingapatam on the Coast of the Telugu Country.
  - 3. Account of Ganjam.
- 4. Account of the villages and Jagirs of the Ganjam District.
- 5. Account of the Rajas of Khalikota District together with a list of the Agrahárams and Remarks &c.
- 6. Legendary account of Mogolingam in the circar of Kalingapatam.
- 7. Account of the ruined Fort of Dantavaktranikota in the Ganjam District.

#### XXVIII.

- 1. Account of Yalovaru village in the Sattanapalli District.
  - 2. Account of Koru Tondeparu village in ditto.
  - 3. Account of Alapadu village in ditto.
  - 4. Account of Túrúmella village in ditto.
- 5. Account of Karempúdi pádu village in the Satta-napalli district.
  - 6. Account of Pachala Tondiparu village in ditto.

- 7. Account of Mandúr village in the Rachúr district.
  - 8. Account of Chinagoudalavaru village in ditto.
  - 9. Account of Janum Chandur village in ditto.
  - 10. Account of Potúr village in the Rachúr district.
  - 11. Account of Gourapúdu village in ditto.
  - 12. Account of Sudapalli village in ditto.
  - 13. Account of Jompani in the Chintapalli district.
  - 14. Account of Kurhipádu village in ditto.
  - 15. Account of Puli Chintola village in ditto.
  - 16. Account of Yeddarúr in ditto.
  - 17. Account of Noura Kodúr in ditto.
  - 18. Account of Nayanavaram in ditto.
  - 19. Account of Kovila Múdi in ditto.
  - 20. Account of Vajalla in ditto.
- 21. Account of Monnua and Yedlopalli in the Rachur district.
  - 22. Account of Godavaru in ditto.
  - 23. Account of Gondavaram in diito.
  - 24. Account of Katrapádu in ditto..
  - 25. Account of Múla Puri village in Chilakalúr Pádæ district.
    - 26. Account of Potamarry in ditto.
    - 27. Account of Kandajagúrla Mudi in ditto.
    - 28. Account of Chintapallipád in ditto.
    - 29. Account of Kollimurla in ditto.
  - 30. Account of Doppalapádu, Chavadavaram, and Kondrupád villages in ditto.
  - 31. Account of Aherangipuram in Rapalli and Rachúr district.
    - 32. Account of Pavalore village in the Rachúr district.
    - 33. Account of Naugandla in the Venakonda district.
  - 34. Accounts of Gudlapalli and Gudavalli in the Rapalli district.

- 35. Account of Bhavanarain Manika Rao Zemindar of the Rapallí district.
- 36. Account of the tribe of Weavers in the Telugu country.
- 37. Account of Motupalli and Nayanchalli villages in the Chintapalli district.
- 38. Accounts of Chundur and Annavaram in the Rapalli district.
- 39. Accounts of Tumunúr and Búrepalli village in the Chintapallí district.
  - 40. Account of Nallúr village in ditto.
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- 42. Accounts of Vamúr and Panchalavaram villages in the Chintapallí district.
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- 1. Account of the Kasbah of Púlavora division in the Rapallí district.
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- 3. Account of Bhalliprole village in the Rachúr district.
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  - 5. Account of Cheluwúr in ditto.
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- 7. Account of Chamudupadu and Prattipadu in Chila-
  - 8. Account of Daumolúr in the Chintapallí district.
- 9. Account of the Agrahárams granted by Mukundi Maha Raja with a list in the different districts.
- 10. Account of Peddacherrukúr in the Childkalúr Padu district.
  - 11. Account of Aminabad in the Rachur district.
  - 12. Account of Valur in ditto.

- 13. Accounts of Paravali and Parala in the Chintapalle district.
- 14. Account of Bapatla and Amedullapalli village in the Chintapalli district.
- 15. Accounts of Yanamadala, Kondapádu and Edúlapala villages in ditto.
- 16. Accounts of Vangipuram and Chavalli villages in ditto.
- 17. Accounts of Edupulapad and Punore villages in the Chintapalli district.
- 18. Accounts of Samullapadu, Danda Mudi and Nedubrolu villages in Chilakalur Padu district.
- 19. Accounts of Pusulore Casworu and Jupudi, in ditto.
  - 20. Account of Chabole in Chintapalli district.
- 2I. Account of Goradah and Nadimpalli, villages in the Rapalli district.

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- 2. Accounts of Yendrayi, in the Chintapalli district.
- 3. Account of Vykuntapuram in ditto.
- 4. Account of Loum in ditto.
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- 6. Account of Ponnur in the Rapalli district.
- 7. Account of Uputur in Sattenapalli district.
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- 1. Account of the Rajas of Kalinga.
- 2. Legendary account of the Nagavalli river in ditto.
- 3. Legendary account of the temple of Nrisimha Swami God on the Simháchalam hill, in the Simháchalam district in the Northern country.

- 4. Account of Kimedi in ditto.
- 5. Account of Narainpatnam in the Kalinga country.
- 6. Account of Satyavaram and of Ramabhadra Paythu Rao Zemindar of Satyavaram.
- 7. Account of Nallumandu Pagaka Rayadu Zemindar of Anupapalli in the Kalinga Country.
- 8. Account of the Succession of Vurutta. Kottokotta, Vupalam, Pallikinadu, and Mulakapad the Pasupativaru Princes of Vijayanagaram in Kalinga.
- 9. Account of the War of Pasupati Sita Rama Raya with Sanyasi Raja Zemindar of Salur District in ditto.
- 10. Account of the War of Pasupati Sita Rama Raja with Narasa Raja Zemindar of Makuca District in ditto.
- II. Account of Yaraka Rayadu, Vijaya-Rama Raja Zemindars of Palakondah, and Viraghotam Pargannas in ditto
- 12. Account of Mallapa Rajah, Zemindar of Twadameneyem in ditto.
- 13. Account of Lingabhuputi Zemindar of the Madugalla District with several Remarks on the Forts, Hills, Caves and Hill Forts &c. in ditto.
- 14. Account of the Zemindars of Bobbeli with Remarks on the Bobbeli District with its produce.
- 15. Account of Mallabhupati Zemindar of Goluganda district with an account of the Produce, and the Hills, Wilds &c. in ditto.
- 16. Account of the War between Pasupati Vijaya Ráma Raja with Kasipati Raja Zemindar of the Sringavaram district with an account of product and the Forts Tanks &c. in the Sringavaram district.
  - 17. Account of the Gopalavalli district
- 18. Account of Uttarave Sita Rama Raja Zemindar of Devapalli and Gandradu districts with an account of the produce of the above pargainas
- 89. Account of the Succession of Pedda Vijaya Rama Raja of the Vaddoudi district and an account of the Forts of ditto

- 20. Account of Rama Raja, and Siva Rama Raja Princes of the Kurupam Merangi district with descriptions of the Hills, Forts, Tanks, Caves, Channells &c.
- 21. Account of the Gajapati Kings of the Kimedi district of the Kalinga country.
- 22. List of the Zemindaries, Forts, Hills, Cives. Gardens, of different sorts of fruit trees &c. in the Kalinga country.

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- 1. Some account of Krishna Rayalu Prince of Anugondi collected in the Kondavir country.
- 2. Account of Pratapa Rudra who ruled first in the city of Dharanikota in ditto.
- 3. Account of Ganapati Deva. a Prince of the Gajapati race who ruled over the Telugu country.

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- 1. Account of Gantur in the Chintapalli district.
- 2. Account of Karropad village in the Sattanapalli district.
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- 4. Account of Chauralli village with notices of temples in the Rachur district.
  - 5. Account of Kallur in the Chintapalli district.
  - 6. Account of Wupallapad in Sattanapalli ditto.
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  - 8. Account of Vellur in the Chintapalli district.
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- 10. Account of Anuparu village in ditto.
- 11. Account of Dammallopad village in the Bellamkon-da parganna.
  - 12. Account of Gundavaram ditto in the Rachur district.
- 13. Account of Ponukubadu village in the Bellamkon-da parganna in the Chintapalli district.
- 14. Account of Santagudepad in the Venakonda district.
  - 15. Account of Kunnuparu in the Sattanapalli district.
  - 16. Account of Ravipad in the Bellamkonda district.
- 17. Account of Pettlur Pallem in the Venakonda district.
  - 18. Account of Pavalur in ditto.
  - 19. Account of Allur in the Chintapalli ditto.
  - 20. Account of Addusupalli in Chillakalurpad district.
- 21. Account of Daggupad and Kasavarapad villages in the Venakonda district.
- 22. Account of the temple of Sinha Raya konda or Hill, in the Addanki district.
- 23. Account of Nikampa!am, and Timmabhupalapatanam in the Chintapalli district.
  - 24. Account of Etúr in ditto.
- 25. Account of Allur Kandika Agraháram in the Chintapalli district.
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- 2. Account of Motupalli and Nayanapalli in the Chintapalli district.
  - 3. Account of Batopudi village in the Rapalli district.
- 4. Account of Ponnopalli Agraháram in Rapalli district.
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- 6. Account of Pullevarru in the Rapalli and Rachur district.
- 7. Account of *Pedda Ganjam* and of the ruined City of *Warangala Duna* in the *Chintapalli* district.
- 8. Account of Aŭrapalli Agraharam, in the Rapalli district.

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- 1. Account of Madderalla in the Venakonda district.
- 2. Account of Edupulapád in ditto.
- 3. Account of Enamadala in Rapalli district.
- 4. Account of Boggaram in the Venakonda parganna.
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- 6. Account of Sarikonda Pallam in ditto.
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- 8. Account of Kondramutla in ditto.
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  - 11. Account of Garrekipad in the Ballamkonda district.
- 12. Account of Chinamakina Agraháram, in the Chintapalli district.
- 13. Account of Kunkala Gunti in the Venakondah pargannah.
- 14. Account of *Ikuru* village with notice of the Hills, Caverns and Sacred Ponus of the above place in the *Ballamkonda* district.
  - 15. Account of Epur in the Venakonda parganna.
- 16. Account of Rampuchirlah with notice of an old Fort of that place in ditto.
- 17. Account of Tubadu village in the Chilakalurpád district.
- 18. Account of Nakarekallu with notice of the Hills, Caves, Temples and Hidden Treasures &ca. in the Ballamkonda district.
  - 19. Account of Julakall in the Ballamkonda district.
- 20. Account of Venkataya Pallam in the Katavarapu panganna.

- 21. Account of Kondúr in the Ballamkonda district.
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  - 23. Account of Potlur in the Venakonda district.
  - 24. Account of Chintapalli with notices of the Hills, Caves, Tanks, Temples, Forts, and Hill Forts and Diamond Mines &c. in the Chintapalli district.
    - 25. Account of Paladgu with its remarks in ditto.
    - 26. Account of Saripudi ditto ditto.
    - 27. Account of Madala in the Ballamkonda district.
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  - 2. Account of Upatúr in the Sattenapalli district.
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- 4. Account of Yanamadala and Nutalapad villages in the Venakonda district.
- 5. Account of Santa Mágulur in the Ballamkonda district.
  - 6. Account of Yaluchur in ditto.
- 7. Account of Dunda Mudi and Villacherla villages in the Sattenapalli district.
- 8. Account of Nerredupalla, Jadopalla and Batapudi villages in the Chilakalurpad district.
- 9. Accounts of Devaropalla, Pellem Kunduru villages in the Venakonda district.
- 10. Account of Karempudiandu Agraháram, and Potovaram villages in the Sattenapalli district.
- I1. Accounts of the Holy place of the Ellamanda Hills and Ravipad Eddavali villages with Notices of the Boundaries, Temples, Tanks and Gardens &c. in the Ballam-konda district.

- 12. Accounts of Annavaram Jaladi, and Kavur villages in the Sattenapalli district.
  - 13. Account of Punur in the Venakonda district.
- 14. Account of Pallapatla and Potumerka villages with Notices of the Old Forts. Temples, Tanks and produce, &c. in the Nizampatam Circar.

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- I. Account of Prattipad in the village Chilakalurpad district.
  - 2. Account of Pulevaru in the Rápalli district.
  - 3. Account of Pulevaru in the Chilakalurpad district
- 4. Account of Sattenapalli and its Forts, Temples, and Boundaries
  - 5. Account of Kankanallapalla village in ditto.
  - 6. Account of Venkayalapadu village in ditto.
- 7. Account of Pulledevaralapad Agraharam in the Ballamkonda district.
- 8. Account of Mydavole village in the Sattanapalli district.
- 9. Account of Amanabarda village with Notices of the ancient Temples, Tanks, Hills and Caves, &c. in the Ráchur and Rápalli district.
- 10 Account of Dokeparu village with Notices of the ancient Temples, Tanks, Hills and Caves. &c. in the Ráchur and Rápalli district.
  - II. Account of Tallur village in the Chintapalli district.
  - 12. Account of Pollapati Agraháram in the Sattenapalli district.
  - 13. Account of Gutlapalli in the Venakonda Par-
  - 14. Account of Linga Row Pallem in the Sattena-palli district.
    - 15. Account of Peddavadlopúdi in ditto.
  - 16. Account of Enempeddegandlah Gurnapadi and, Gaurapad villages in the Chintapalli ditto.

- 17. Account of Nandegama village in the Chilakalurpad district.
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- 19. Account of Komperlapad in the Munugodi Sammat.
  - 20. Account of Balamaru Agraháram in ditto.
  - 21. Account of Katamur, in the Bellamkonda District.
- 22. Account of Krisur with notices of the Hills, Caves, Temples, Ponds and ancient Forts &c. in the Bellamkonda district.
- 23. Account of Mundradu in the Nizampatam District.
  - 24. Account of Dummallapad in Bellamkonda District
- 25. Account of Chamalamari, Jondapi and Kasandopa//a, villages, with notices of the Ancient Temples in the Bellamkonda District.
- 26. Account of Tangeddumalla in the Venekonda Pargannah.
- 27. Account of Sandapudi in the Chilakalurpad District.
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- 29. Account of Lingangunta Agraháram in the Bellamkonda District.
- 30. Account of Mulakalur in the Chilakalurpad District.
- 31. Account of Vaparlapalla with notices of the white Pebbles on the bank of the Gundlakammah River.
- 32. Accounts of Jonnalagadda and Potavarapad villages in the Chilakalurpad district.
- 33. Accounts of Palapadu, Munumaka and Ekuru Muru villages in the Bellamkonda District.
- 34. Accounts of Kunkalakunta, Suntagudepad and Paraguticherlah villages, with notices of the Hills. Forts, ancient Temples and ponds &c. in the Venakonda District.
- 35. Account of Rupenaguntla and Dachavaram villages in the Bellamkonda district.

- 36. Account of the ancient Fort of Rompecherla with notices of the Temples, Stone Images &c. in the Venakonda Pargannah.
- Account of Gundapalli, Vellatur, Vuddemguntah Perurpad, Nainepalleni. Kanamalacherruwu, palli. Sacrekondapallem Agraháram, Allavaula, Epur, Sarallyapurum, Kanumarlaypudi, Sarekonda Pellem, Agnigundalla, Sanampudi Ravulapuram, Gundegunamala, Kocherla, Agalur villages with notices of the Hills, Forts, Durgams or Hill Forts, ancient Temples, Diamond Mines and Mines of various stones and ores, with a list of the Birds, Animals, Trees, Passes and Fords. &c. in the Venakonda District.
  - 38. Account of Jalálapuram in the Chintapalli District.
  - 39. Account of Kapulla in ditto.
  - 40. Account of Uttecherkúr in the Rapallí District.
- 41. Account of Mutupalli Nainapalli with notices of the ancient ruined Cities, Forts, High Grounds, of the Coins, of different Sorts of Images and Land Marks in the Chintapalli District.
  - 42 Account of Bentapalli in the Sattenapalli District.
  - 43. Account of Gogulapadu in the Rachur District.
- 44. Accounts of Vamararapuk and rika and Maraga-pudi in the Chilakalur pad district.
- 45. Account of Temmapuram with Remarks on the Boundaries and Temples of the above village in the Sattenapalli district.
- 46. Account of Meddekondur village in the Chilaka-lurpad district.
- 47. Account of Komerapudi village in the Chintapalli district.
- 48 Account of Eppalapallem village in the Chilaka-lurpad district.
- 49. Account of Appapuram ditto in Venakonda Pargannah.
- 50. Account of Chenanandipad village with a notice of the B undaries of the Bellamkonda district.
- 5I. Account of Goregopudi village in the Rapalli district.

- 52. Account of Malladi Agraháram in the Chinta-palli district.
- 53. Accounts of Pedda kurpad, Hussanagaram. Tallur, Attalur, Ramapuram and Govindapuram villages with remarks on the Boundaries of the Chintapalli district.
- 54. Account of Yerragumtapallem village in the Chilakalurpad district.

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I. Copy of an ancient record of the Kondavir Country containing the account of the Rajas of the Telugu country with their Works and Establishment of the Kondavir Durgams, or Hill Forts. The Establishment of the village Karanams, together with notices of the Hills and Forts, Boundaries of the villages, &c. in the Telugu country.

#### XLI.

1. Tales of a Betála related to Vikramark Raja, collected in the Telugu country.

#### XLII.

1. Abridged Accounts of the Rajas of the Surapuram and Gudegunta districts in the Subah of Hydrabad in the Tèlugu country.

#### XLIII.

1. Genealogical Account of Venkatapa Naik Raja of Surapur and Gudegunta districts in the Subah of Hyderabad in the Telugu country.

#### XLIV.

- 1. Account of the celebrated Temple of *Tripeti*, the Pagodas, the Ceremonies and Worship, copied from Records there, by *Narain Rao* Bramin in 1803.
- 2. Account of Panchamurti, situated on the Hill of Sri Venkatachalapati at Tripeti, in the Telugu country.
- 3. Account of the Ceremonies in the Pagoda of Teru-malé in the Tripeti district in ditto.
- 4. Account of the Ceremonies of the Temples of Surya Narain Swami, Kapileswerswami, Kasi Vis-

- weswer, Sahasralingotsaca, Jiva Rayaswami, Hanumant Rayaswami, Gulallwar Govinda Rajaswami, &c. Gods at Tripeti.
- 5. Chronological Account of the Sovereigns &c. who have reigned at Tripeti and granted Endowments there.
- 6. Copy of an Old Manuscript containing an account of the differences and disputes between the Vaishnavalu and Saiwulu in the Telugu country.
- 7. Abridged Account of Venkateswer the deity worshipped at Tripeti.
- 8. Account of the Mantapams, Pákárams and other Buildings at Tripeti.
- 9. Account of the different Gardens, Hills and Tirths or sacred Ponds at Tripeti.
- 10. Particulars of the Buildings of the different Temples and Mantapams &c. at Tripeti.
  - II. Account of the Boundaries of Tripeti.
- 12. List of the villages of the Tripeti district, together with Enams or Privileges in ditto.
- 13. Account of the Limits of the Kridah or Spectacles and Entertainments of the God at Tripeti.
- I4. Collections and Disbursments of the Pargannah of Tripeti.
- 15. Account of the different nations who come on Pilgrimage to Tripeti and their offerings.
- 16. Legendary account of Venkateswer at Tripeti, related in the Bhavishyottara Puranam.
- 17. Chronological account of the ancient Rajas from the Krita Yug.

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1. Copy of an ancient record of the Princes of Chandragiri with their works, preserved in the hands of the Karanams of Chandragiri in the Telugu country.

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1. Particular account of Venkaleswer Swami the deity worshipped at Tripeti in the Telugu country.

## XLVII.

I. Copy of an ancient record of Narainvaram, containing an account of the ancient cities Narainvaram and Chenralan Pattanams and the Genealogical account of Narain Raja and Kara'i Raja, Kings of those cities, with their works and dates, &c. collected in the Telugu country.

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- 1. Account of Mádharaswami, otherwise called Vidyáranya the founder of the city of Vijayanagar in the Telugu country.
- 2. Genealogical account of Timma Deva Rayalu and Krishna Rajalu, Princes of Anagondi, with dates, and their works in ditto.
- 3. Some account of the Basarapuránam on the subject of the Saira Religion in the Telugu country.

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- I. Account of the Mahemalur in the Nallyr district with notices of the Boundaries, Temples, and Gardens of the above village.
- 2. Account of Roupur village, the limits and Temples of the village.
- 3. Account of the villages with remarks on the Boundaries, Tanks, Trees, wild animals and Temples &c. in the Kota district of the Telugu country.
- 4. Account of the Surarna Mukhi River in the vicinity of the Kota village in the Telugu country.
  - 5. Account of Talpagiri Hill in ditto.
- 6. Some account of Mukunti Maha Raja, an ancient Prince of the Telugu country.
- 7. Genealogical account of Púlégadararu Daspandyas of the Nizampalam Circar in dttto.
- 8. Abridged account of the Vellugoteraru, descendants of the Venka'agiri Rajas, with their works and banners, with an account of Venka'agiri in the Telugu country.

#### L.

1. Report of the Progress of Narain Rao on his journey in the Venkatagiri district for the year 1814.

#### LI.

I. Report of the Progress of Narain Rao on his journey in the Venka agiri district from April 1814 to May 1815.

#### LII.

1. Report of the Progress of Muttiah on his journey in the Ganjam district for the year 1814, January to December inclusive.

## LIII.

1. Report of the Progress of Muttiah on his journey, in the Ganjam district for the year 1815.

## LIV.

- 1. Report of the Progress of Narain Rao on his journey in the Venka'agiri and Udayagiri districts from January to July 1815.
- 2. Report of the Progress of Narain Rao, on his journey in the Hyderabad country, from December 1815 to December 1816.
- 3. Report of the Progress of Narain Rao on his journey in the Hyderabad country, from 1st January 1816 to December 1816.
- 4. Report of the Progress of Narain Rao on his journey in the Hyderabad country, from 1st January 1818 to the end of March.

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- 1. Report of the Progress of Venkat Rao on his journey in the Hyderabad country, from 1st January 1818, to the end of December.
- 2. Report of the Progress of Venkat Rao on his journey in the Hyderabad country, for the year 1819.
- 3. Report of the Progress of Venkat Rao on his journey in the Hyderabad country, for the year 1820.

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- 1. Report of the Progress of Venkat Rao on his journey in the Hyderabad country, for the months of March and April 1818.
- 2. Report of the Progress of Anand Rao on his Journey in the Dharanikota, Amarazati and Bender districts in the Telugu country, for the year 1817.
- 3. Report of the Progress of Anand Rao on his journey in the Gantur district, for the Months of April and May 1818.
- 4. Report of the Progress of Anand Rao on his journey in the Sattenapalli, Chintapalli and Chilakalurpad districts, from January 1819, to the end of April.

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- 1. Account of the Kings of the Kaliyug.
- 2. Genealogical account of Pratapa Rudra an ancient Prince of the City of Warangal
- 3. Account of Mogaltur and of Teparati Raz the Raja of the Mogaltur district in the Telugu country.
- 4. Account of the Invention of the Mahratta Character, and the practice of it by the people.
- 5. Genealogical account of Pasupati Vijaya Rama, Raja, Prince of Vijayanagar in Kalinga Desam.
- 6. Particular list of the ancient Rajas and Padshsa of Dehli.
- 7. Legendary account of Kánchi with notices of the celebrated Temples, Holy Ponds, &ca at that place.

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1. Account of Sriharikota with notices of the ancient Cities and Temples of the above place in the Telugu country.

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- 2. Account of Dugaras Pattanam in the Telugu Country.
- 3. Account of Bandhanapuri Pattanam in the Telugu Country.
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- 5. Particular Account of Kota village with a List of the Temples and Gardens in it.
  - 6. Account of Mulapatianam.
- 7. List of the Goods or Exports and Imports from the Ports as well as an account of the Factories in ditto.
- 8. Particular Memorandum of the Divisions of the Karnatic Payen Ghat, Arkot Subah &c.
- 9. Statement of the Revenue of the Karnatic Payen Ghat, Arkot Subah.
- 10. List of the Kanungos Mazemdars, and Molasadis of the Karnatic.
  - II. History of the Karnatic.

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- I. An Uriya Book translated into Telugu containing an account of the remarkable Temple of Purushottama, or Jagannath, with its allowances, and an account of the Rajas thereof.
- 2. Copy of an ancient Record in the Uriya language, translated into Telugu. containing an abridged account of Jaggannath, and of the Kings of the Kaliyug who have supported the ceremonies to the God at Jagannath in the course of their Sovereignty.

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- I. Account of Jagannatha.
- 2. Genealogy and account of the Kings of Odhra desa or Orissa

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I. General account of the Revenues of the Karnatic, together with the former Rulers, copied from the ancient Records.

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1. A Book containing the thirty two Tales of Vikra-marka related to Bhoja Raja.

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- I. Account of the perambulation of the holy Mountain of Srisailam.
- 2d. Legendary account of the holy reservoirs at Amareswaram in the Gantúr Circar.

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- 1. Account of the temple of Chidambar in the Cho-la Country.
- 2. Account of the Pagodas of Ariyalur, Vodayar-palam and Torayur district in ditto.
- 3. Genealogical account of the Palligar of Naduca-kúrchi district in ditto.
- 4. Account of Kaveri Pallam in the Jangalpatti district.
- 5. Account of Vijaya Venkatachala Reddywar Zemindar of the Torayur district in the Trichinapalli Country.
- 6. Account of the Rajas of Chera, Chola and Pandya.
- 7. Genealogical account of Anangar, an officer of the temple of Srirangam.
- 8. Account of the Temple of the deity Valayudha Swami in the Kangyem district.

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- I. Account of the Judgment of Mariadiramen.
- 2. Account of the Temple of Subhramanya Swami of Tharapuram in the Dharapur district.
- 3. Account of the tribe of Kallavandlu at Perramale, in the Madhura province.
- 4. Account of Kandapá Raja King of Mylapur or Saint Thome.

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- 1. Account of the former Kings who ruled at *Palanir* and other places with Descriptions of different villages in the *Koimbatur* Country.
- 2. Genealogical account of Chinnapa Naik. Palligar of Palavey in the Dindegal district in the Koimbatur Country.
- 3. Genealogical account of Kometi Kumara Kondapa Naik Zemindar of Ayakudi Pallem in the Dindegul district in ditto.
- 4. Genealogical account of Parispatra Udaya Superintendant of Palani Male Dandayudha Swami Kovil in ditto.
- 5. Account of the wild tribe Kunúvar residing on the Panpi Hills in the Virupákshi district in ditto.
- 6. Genealogical account of Kulapa Naik Palligar of Nallakota in the Dindigal district in ditto.
- 7. Descriptions of the Temples and Hills in the Viru-paksham district in ditto.
- 8. Account of Kutapa Naik Palligar of Virupak-sha district in ditto.
- 9. Account of Chinna Oba Naik Palligar of the Vyghapuri Nád Pallipat in ditto.
- 10. Account of the holy place of Palani in ditto.

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- 1. Account of Vennadaya Govinda Chief Palligar of the twenty four Náds of Konga in the Koimbatur Country.
- 2. Account of the Palligar of Kákavádi in Konganad in ditto.
- 3. Genealogical account of the Palligar of Kantagem Manroudi in ditto.
- 4. Account of Valagouden Palligar Talayonádi in ditto.
- 5. Account of Vanava Rayagouda Palligar of the Samatur Pollaipatta in ditto.

- 6. Account of Debnaik Palligar of Pullakshi in the Dharapur district in ditto.
- 7. Account of Avalapa naik Palligar of Avalapatt Pallam in ditto.
  - 8. Account of Kangaya Munnadi Palligar in ditto.
- 9. Account of Kalinga Raya govindra, Palligar of Utukuli in ditto.
- 10. Account of Kangayanád district in ditto.
- 11. Account of Suraroy Ba'agovinden Palligar of Manglam in the Dharapur district.
  - 12. Account of Yedulapa naik Palligar in ditto.
- 13. Account of the Pagoda of Karur in the above district.
  - 14. Account of Puleyur in ditto.
  - 15. Account of Narumbur in ditto.
  - 16. Account of the Valamangalam in ditto.
  - 17. Account of the Kumbhagrama village in ditto.
  - Is. Account of the holy place of Dharapur in ditto.
  - 19. Account of the Temple of Pandyagramam in ditto.
- 20. Account of Polamapa!ti on the Valli Malé Hill in ditto.
  - 21. Account of Kaveripuram in the Dharapur district
- 22. Account of the Pagoda of Kunjapalli in the Dhanaikna Kotta District in ditto.
  - 23. Account of Kashah Koimbatur in ditto.
- 24. Account of Nilayapa govinden, Palligar of Niman-dapatti in ditto.

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- I. Genealogical account of the Zemindar of Yama-kalapuram in the Dindegal district in the Koimbatur Country.
- 2. Genealogical account of the Zemindar of Ta'ayem Kotta in ditto.
- 3. Genealogical account of the Zemindar of Tarasé Maddu in ditto.

- 4. Genealogical account of the Zemindar Palliapa Naikar in ditto.
- 5. Genealogical account of the Zemindar of Sukam-rati.
- 6. Genealogical account of the Zemindar Ammayapa Naikar in ditto.
- 7. Genealogical account of the Zemindar Koppaya Naihar in ditto.
- 8. Genealogical account of Kulapa Naiken Zemindar of Nellakota in ditto.
- 9. Genealogical account of Kurpa Tamburan Zemindar of Kotlakadi Vaddukam in ditto.
- 10. Genealogical account of Bode Naiken Palligar in ditto.
- II. Account of the Temple of Devaram Pallapatt in ditte.
- 12. Account of the Temple of Kumbha Pallapatt in ditto.
- 13. Account of the Temple of Devaram Pallipatt in the Koimbatur country.
- 14. Genealogical account of the Zemindar of Uttamam Pallipatt in ditto.
- 15. Account of the different Temples of Uttamam Pallipatt in ditto.

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- 1. Account of Balelapanaik Palligar of Rettay-embadi in the Koimbatur country.
- 2. Account of the Kunnuvar Jati or tribe of Mountaineers residing on the Hills of the Virupaksha Pallipatt in ditto.
- 3. Account of Terumala Ponnapa Naik of the Virupakshem Pallipatt in ditto.

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1. Account of Pulikat together with an account of the Fishermen.

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- 2. Account of Terupalararam. Fomari and Gummadipudi villages, in the Madhurantckam district.
- 3. The actions of the former Rajas of the Pandya Mandalam, Chola Mandalam and Tonda Mandalam.
  - 4. Remarks on the limits of Tonda Mandalam.
- 5. Account of the Temple of Kolumudi in Koimbatur.
  - 6. Genealogical account of the Kings of the Kaliyug

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- 1. Account of Pareyaptya Kondama naik Palligar of Ayakudi in Koimbatur.
- 2. Account of the holy place of Padmachalam Hill in ditto.
- 3. Account of the Pagoda of Narasinha Perumal in Tinnavelly.
- 4. Account of the Tarikamba Agraháram in the Dharapur district.
- 5. Account of the Pagoda of Ahobala Narasimha Swami at Nellakota in ditto
  - 6. Account of Kudurachana in ditto.
  - 7. Account of Kunnivadi and Kottapalli in ditto.
  - 8. Account of the Pagoda of Mannaur Kovil in ditto.

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- 1. Account of Terucatur Erusen in the Terucatur district.
- 2. Account of the Tirths or holy Ponds at Teruna-male in the Arkot ditto.
  - 3. Account of Pulagadi Asuren in ditto
- 4. Account of Devagra Raja of the City of Teru-kovelur in ditto.
- 5. Account of Ponnavanen the Son of Kulapalen at Atur in ditto.
- 6. Account of the Temple at Gopurapuram village in the Vriddhachalam district.

- 7. Account of the city of Arunapuri Paltanam in the Turunamale district.
- 8. Account of the Princes of the Solar and Lunar Races.
- 9. Account of the Race of Jain Prophets in the Vridhachalam district.
- 10. Account of the Pandukuli or Tumuli &c., in ditto.
  - 11. Particular account of the Bauddha Rajas in ditto.
- 12. Account of the Kurumbas, their religious profession, customs and manners, &c.

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- 1. Account of the Pagoda of Chatrapuram in the Chatupatt district.
- 2. Account of the holy place of Sinhapura Devasthanam in the Chatupatt district.
- 3. Account of the holy place of Terunamale in ditto.
  - 4. Account of the holy place of Kilore in ditto.
- 5 Account of the Pagoda of Terukovelur in the Teru-kvelur district.
- 6. Account of the holy place of Aregunda Nallur in ditto.
- 7. Account of the King, Ba'ála Raja and his conversation with the Jainas respecting the Saiva Religion.

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- 1. Account of Kundapa Raja, King of Mylapur in the Arkot district.
- 2. Account of Kavalapa Nain, Palligar of Nadulli in ditto.
- 3. Account of the City of Pudupatnam near Sadras in ditto.
- 4. Account of the tribes of Mountaineers, Badders Veller, Eruler and Malayer, &c. in ditto.
- -5. Account of Kanda Mannady of the City of Yamamudy Palnam in ditto.

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- 6. Account of the Kurumba Fort at Mayeru Madu. in ditto.
  - 7. Account of the Pandukulis at Padavur in ditto.
  - 8. Account of the Kurumbers in ditto.

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- 1. The universal deluge according to the account of the Jaina people in Chatupatt district.
- 2. Account of the Raja who persecuted the Jaina people unjustly, and beheaded ten of them daily, in ditto.
- 3. Abridged account of the Sankhyam, Savugada, Yoga, Mimamsa and Maskeri, &c. sects of the Jain faith.
- 4. Customs and manners of the Jainas in the Chatupatt district.
  - 5. Representation of the Jaina people in ditto.
- 6. Account of a Jain Pagoda and Mattam at Chitambur in the Chatupatt district together with its daily expences in ditto.
- 7. Account of the Damara Pákam in the Arkot district.
- 8. Account of Allagheyasen and Anchandayen the two Sovereigns who reigned in the Old Fort of Ayeliam in ditto.
  - 9. Account of Pundi in the Arni district.
- 10. Account of the heap of white Pebbles at Kallapu-leyur in the Chatupatt district.
- 11. Account of the Temple of Terwapadi and of the ancient Fort of Adinarain Sambhuva Raya at Vayallur in ditto.
  - 12. Remarks on Durukull in the Vandaras i district.
- 13. Account of the Hills of Aragiri Parvatam and of Aranganam in the Arkot district.
- 14. Account of the Pagoda of Terupanáyadu together with the Etymology of its name, in the Terevutur district.
  - 15. Account of the tribe of Nohkers in ditto.

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- 1. Account of Malla Raja and Annama Deva Rayer of Bijanagar in the Arkot district,
- 2. Account of Padmanáthapuram or ancient Mylapur in ditto.
- 3. List of the Jaina books in the Jaina Mattam of Chilambur in the Chatupat district.
- 4. Account of the derivations of the Syra, Bauddha Madhava and Vyshnava religions from the ancient Samanal religion; with their dates; in ditto.
- 5. List of the names of the famous Muniswaral and Kaviswers or Jain sages and Poets who are now much revered in Dravida Desam with their works.
- 6. Account of the succession of the ancient famous Jaina sages.
- 7. Representation of the Jainas respecting their temples in the Arkot district.
- 8. Account of Vakkran Raja and the petrifactions at Teruvakaré in the Valladeva district.
- 9. Boundaries and marks of Chera Mandalam, Pandya Mandalam and Tonda Mandalam in the Dravira country.
- 10. Account of the ancient Sovereigns and the Etymology of the name of *Kudumulur* Pagoda in the *Kávari* pakam district.
- 11. Account of the Origin of the ancient Rajas of Singhala Dwipam, or Ceylon.
- 12. Copy of a list of the Jaina temples and Jaina villages in the Southern country in the hands of a Jaina priest at Chilambur in the Jagir country.

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- 1. Account of the Pandukulis or Tumuli written from different verbal accounts in the Jagir and Arkot districts.
- 2. Account of Tondaman Chakraverti in the district of Kanchi.
- 3. Account of Kandava Rayen and Satu Rayen who ruled at the fort of Teruvadachuram in the Arkot district.
- 4. Account of the Pagoda of Teruvadachuram in the Arkot district.

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- 5. Account of the ancient gold products of Kallaturil, in ditto.
- 6. Account of the places of hidden treasure in the Arkot district.
- 7. Account of Tondamandalam and its ancient inhabitants Baders and Kurumbers, their customs &c.
- 8. Account of the Fort of Kurumbers at Marutlam near Kinchi in the Utia amallur district.
  - 9. Account of Madhurantakam in the Jagir country.
- 10. Account of the old Fort at Akudu Tanki in the Ar-kot district.

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- 1. Account of the war of Tondaman Chakravarti and Viswavasu Raja in ditto.
  - 2. Account of Arkot and its Etymology.
- 3. Account of the Bauddha Rajas who reigned in the Fort of Al'apadatangi and the transportation of the Bauddhas to Pegu and Kandi.
- 4. Curious account of the destruction of the 8000 Juin Sarvasis or sages, who were in the Matam, and College, which was in Pannaloga Nagaram in ditte.
- 5. Account of the first King Tayamanalli Chola Raja, who founded the Chola Mandalam.

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- 1. Account of the Ma'am of Gnánasivachari in the Koimbatur country.
- 2. Account of the Pagoda of Tadukambu in the Madhura district.
- 3. Genealogical account of Lakshmipati naik the Zemindar of Udayakota in the Dindigal district.
- 4. Account of the Pagoda of Vadda Madhura Devas-thanam in ditto.
- 5. Account of the Zemindar of Mamparu Pallapatt in ditto.
- 6. Account of the Merchants at Dindigal in the Koimbatur country.

- 7. Genealogical account of Ranga Raja the Jagirdar of Mulipad village in the Dindegal district.
- 8. Genealogical account of Appaya Naik, Palligar of Kannaradi in the Madhura country.
- 9. Account of the various ceremonies of the Dharma Raja temple in Dindigal.
- 10. Genealogical account of Bala Mukunda Naik Palligar of Sukampatti in duto.
- 11. Account of Ulkandama Naik, Palligar of Yerryudi in the Dindigal district.
- 12. Account of weaving and painting Cloths, and the art of weaving Blankets at Kushah Dindigal.
- 13. Account of Sakharum and Begampur villages in ditto.

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- 1. Genealogical account of Yarama Naik the Palligar of Pallachet district in the Dharapur district.
- 2. Genealogical account of Samla naik Palligar of Chunchuradi in ditto.
- 3. Copy of a record containing the topography and an account of the tribes at Pulura, Vadarallua &c.
- 4. Genealogical account of Mallarusu the Palligar of Avadeya puram.
- 5. Genealogical account of Ara'a Sunder Pandit in ditto.
- 6. Account of the temple of Subrahmanya Swami the deity worshipped at Sivagiri, in the Koimbatur district.
- 7. Genealogical account of Bama naik Palligar of Andapatti in the Dharapuram district.
- 8. Copy of an old record of the Rayalu in the hands of the Karanams of Aravakurchi district.
- 9. Account of the holy place of Kalasa in the Dhara-puram district.

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1. Copy of an ancient record in the hands of Sriranga Deva of Ramanathpuram Karvur, containing the genca

logical account of the Setupatis or former Kings of Ramanáthpuram.

- 2. Law of the Mohameddans.
- 3. Account of the temple of Kalapalur in the Sarak district in the Koimbatur country.
- 4. Account of Ghutti Madalari Talligar of Utlara Pallapat ditto.
- 5. Account of the holy place of Bhavánigudall in the Koimbatur country.
  - 6. Account of the holy place Avinasi in ditto.
  - 7. Account of the Vanokura village in ditto.
- 8. Account of the temple of Agniswara Swami of Turavur in ditto.
  - 9. Account of Baleswer Swami at Chavur in ditto.
- 10. Account of the Pagoda of Udayagramam village in ditto.
- 11. Account of Parur, in the Settypalliam division of the Dharapur district.
- 12. Account of the temple of Vaidyanath Swami at Tulur in ditto.
- 13. Genealogical account of Yarapagudi, Palligar of Ramapainam Pallam in ditto.
- 14. Account of the wild tribes of Kadur who reside in the Hills of Aniamalé in the Palachi district of Dharapur.
- 15. Genealogical account of Immadipatakapanna Reddy, Pulligar of Paravipallam at the Palachi district in Dharapur.
- 16. Account of Chidambur Rayagada Paligar of Topupatti in ditto.
- 17. Account of the Mattam of Manikyavasa, Bramin of the Saiva sect at Konnampatti village in the Koimbatur district.
- 18. Account of Nallapareyavenden, Palligar of Mellukar Talayanad in the Dharapur district.
- 19. Genealogical account of Komarchole Andagavenden, Palligar of Chavur in the Koimbatur country.

20. Account of Krishna Rayapuram Agraháram an Establishment of the religious Brahmins in ditto.

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- 1. Genealogical account of Yaratemema naik the Palligar of Yadayakata in ditto.
- 2. Genealogical account of Kandama naik Palligar of Palemekonda in ditto.
  - 3. Account of Lingama naik of Nattam in ditto.
- 4. Genealogical account of Kunapa naik Palligar of Umbatur in disto.
- 5. Account of Same Naik Palligar of Ramagiri in ditto.
- 6. Genealogical account of Ráma naik Palligar of Ayakudi in ditto.
- 7. Account of Chakragovinden Palligar of Palamkota in the Kangyem ditto.
- 8. Genealogical account of Mudu Rangapu Naik Palligar of Muttarati Pallian at Chakragiri in the Dharapur country.
- 9. Account of Chennama naik Palligar of Maladi Pullem in ditto.
- 10. Account of Timma naik Palligar of Vadapatti in the Dharapur district.
- 11. Genealogical account of Soda Naik Palligar of Chattampatti in ditto.
- 12. Account of Chella naik Palligar of Tangavi Pallem in ditto.
- 13. Account of the Palligar of Yalayaram Panni Pallem in ditto.
- 14. Account of Kudeyur in the Ara: akurchi district in ditto.
- 15. Account of the holy place of Kudalur of the Arava-kurchi district in ditto.
- 16. Account of the Mirasi of Tumpalavadi village in ditto.
- 17. Genealogical account of Teramala Muttumada naik Palligar of Kutampatti in ditto.

- 18. Genealogical account of Marutapa Deva Palligar of Utimala in ditto.
- 19. Genealogical account of Bala Mutappa Naik Palligar of Pallemkanda in ditto.
- 20. Account of Sami Naik Pulligar of Alaghapuri in ditto.

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- 1. Chronological table of the ancient and modern Hindu Rajás in the Dravira country.
- 2. Account of the most ancient Sages and poets, with their places and dates in Dravira Desam.
- 3. A general list of Books and Inscriptions &c. in ditto.
  - 4. Account of Prahadata Maha Raja in ditto.
- 5. Account of Vajrangada Pandya Maha Raja of the Pandia country.
  - 6. Account of the Chola Rajas in ditto.
- 7. Account of the Jain temple of Parswanath Swami at Terunarain Konda village in the district of Kilvanakuri Kottah.
- 8. List of the names of the ancient Jaina Kings in the **Dravira** country.
  - 9. Account of Kondakota in ditto.
  - 10. Account of the tripes of Kurumba in ditto.
  - II. Account of Vyalwar Pallapat in ditto.

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I. Abridged account of the Vedas, Sastras, Puranas, and of the different temples, with a list of the Books of the ancient Rajas in the Dravira country.

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- I. Account of the holy place of Chidambar in ditto.
- 2. Tales of the four Prime Ministers of the Alakapuri Raja.
- 3. Account of the disciples of the Saiva religion, with their manners and customs.

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1. Genealogical account of the Tunjavur Rajas of the race of Bhosela in the Tunjore district.

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- I. Account of Mavelipur or Seven Pagodas in the Arkot district.
- 2. Genealogical account of Pandya Pratapa Raja of Pandya Desam.
- 3. Account of 66 Jain Temples together with the customs and manners of the Jainas in the Kanchi district.
- 4. Depositions of the Bramins of Scirangam and Trichinapali on the subject of the ancient history of that country.
- 5. Genealogical account of Utamanambi, the Warden of the S irangam temple.
- 6. Chronological account of the ancient Kings of the Kaliyug, and some account of Chandragiri.
- 7. Copy of a Record preserved in the hands of Vydyam Kupiah at Bhavani gudall containing an account of the Malenalu. Kudia Kota, Urkad and other Palligars in the Dravira Desam.
- 8. A count of the Maratta Rajas who governed in the Tanjore country.
- 9. Account of the tribes of five artificers with their works in the Trichinapali district.
  - 10. Account of the Sivaprakasa Mattam at Tanjore
- 11. Account of the Reddis or head inhabitants of Bengalam, Arumbayur, Bengalur and Vapuntote villages in the Trichinapali district.

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- 1. Account of the left hand people of the inferior casts, with their titles and dresses, in the Dravida country.
- 2. Account of the right hand people of the superior classes with their titles, dresses, &cc. in ditto.

- 3. Account of the Old Fort of the Kurumbas at Ni-rumpur in the Jagir district.
- 4. Chronological table of the Tamul Rajas in the Dravida country.
- 5. Account of the Naga Kumara Andanda Chakravartti former Raja of Dravida.
- 6. Account of the Pagoda of Sundareswara Swam? at Madhura.
- 7. Account of the Temple of Tirunarsinguram in the Trichinapali district.
- 8. Genealogical account of Kumar Kandama naik Zemindar of Aykudi in the Dindigal district.
  - 9. Account of Padmáchala in Dravida.
- 10. Account of the Revenue of some villages in Tarikamba district, together with a description of the Boundaries and Caves, &c. in the Dindigal district.
- 11. Table of the different grains produced in the Dindigal district.
- 12. Account of Kulapa Naik Palligar of Nellakota in ditto.
- 13. Genealogical account of the Ulla a naik of Kalahastri in Dravida.

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- 1. Genealogical account of Appaya naik Palligar of Kannyvadi in the Madhura district.
- 2. Genealogical account of Bodi naik of Sivaram Kulam in ditto.
- 3. Genealogical account of Paryakulam Ramabhaddra Naiken of Udakara Pullam in ditto.
- 4. Genealogical account of Gundama naik Palligar of Terumalè Pallam in ditto.
- 5. Account of the hidden Treasure found by a person at Kannatur village with a copper inscription: in the Madhurantakam District.

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I. Genealogical Account of the Tanjore Princes.

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- 1. Genealogical account of Avalapa naik Palligar of the Pavali pargannal in the Madhura district.
- 2. Genealogical account of Kumar Ama naik the Palligar of Karresapatt Pallam in ditto.
- 3. Account of the incarnation of *Jnana Samandhar* Swami priest of the Saira religion at Madhura in ditto.
- 4. Genealogical account of Kumara Swami, Zemindar of Kaddambur in citto.
- 5. Genealogical account of Tambuchi Nad under the Pundeya Kings in ditto.
- 6. Genealogical account of Tennatupali Nullakuti Deva Zemindar of Singampatti in ditto.
- 7. Genealogical account of Saluva Deva Zemindar of S anda in ditto.
- 8. Genealogical account of Pulavodaya Deva Zemindar of Maneyachi in ditto.
- 9. Genealogical account of Jakanakunjaya Naidu Zemindar of Mallomanda Chinna Pallipatt in ditto.
- 10. Genealogical account of *Ullagiri Naidu* Zemindar of *Naduvile* ditto.
- 11. Genealogical account of Inmadi Allaratt Achurama Govinda Zemindar of Terupal Pallipatt in ditto.
- 12. Genealogical account of Yama naik Palligar of Varlapur Pallipatt in ditto.

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- 1. Account of the Temple at Tiruvatur Desamangalam village in the Ramanadpur district in Madhura ditto.
- 2. Account of the Temple at Nynargudi village in ditto.
- 3. Account of the holy place of Pushpavana Kasi at Sinhampallapatt in ditto.
- 4. Account of the Pagoda of Chokanatha Swami at Murakudi village in ditto.
- 5. Account of the Chidambaram Pagoda in the Dravira Country.

- 6. Account of the holy place of Tirukadavur in ditto.
- 7. Legendary account of the holy place of Tiruvalur in ditto.
- 8. Legendary account of Gauri My avaram a holy shrine in ditto.
  - 9. Account of Harihara Putrudu a famous prophet.
- 10. Account of the ancient deity of Madhura, Sundareswera Swami, and a Memoir of the Pandya Kings in the Diacira Country.
  - 11. Account of the origin of the Kaveri river in ditto.
- 12. Legendary account of Vallur a holy place in the Dravira Country.

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- I. Genealogical account of the Surapayada Palligar of Garikotah in the Madhura district.
- 2. Genealogical account of Gaja'apa Naidu Zemin-dar of Gollapatti in ditto.
- 3. Genealogical account of Ukkapa naik Zemindar of Kurevikulam in ditto.
- 4. Genealogical account of Kanakaraya Govinden Pulligar of Vellyakundam Pallipatt, in ditto.
- 5. Genealogical account of Madavana naik Zemindar of Puleyen Gudi in ditto.
- 6. Genealogical account of Ramaswami Talavadu Z mindar of Talapam Kota Pallipatt in ditto.
- 7. Genealogical account of Jayatunga Varaguna Ramapandia Nanneyad Zemindar of Sivagiri in ditto.
- 8. Genealogical account of Tumlachi Naidu palli-patt in ditto.
- 9. Geneal ogical account of Muduvijaya Raghunath Pádu Uddayadeva, Zemindar of Siraganga in ditto.
- 10. Genealogical account of Yerrachinnama Naidu Pullis a at Yella Ma'la in ditto.
- 11. Genealogical account of Valangapuli Volaya Deva Zemindar of Sákimpatt in ditto.

- 12. Genealogical account of Kimanayadu Zemindar of Vallayampatti in ditto.
- 13. Genealogical account of Kulasekhara Chivala Chinnaya Naidu Zemindar of Mannarkota in ditto.
- 14. Genealogical account of *Immadi Dodapa naik* Zemindar of *Chinnalkudi* district in ditto.

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- 1. Genealogical account of Raja Tirumal Naidu the Prince of Madhura, or otherwise called Trisirapuram Samasthanam in ditto.
- 2. Account of the victory of Kerikula Chola Raja in ditto.
- 3. Account of Yanadulavar or wild tribes residing at Sriharikota, Tattu, and other places in the Arkot district.

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- 1. Genealogical account of Tondaman Pulligar of Madhura, Trichinapali, &c.
- 2. Account of the Pagoda of Jambukeswaram in the Trichinapali district.
- 3. Account of the Temple at Kadambur village in ditto.
- 4. Account of the holy place of Makshikáchalam Hill in ditto.
- 5. Account of the Temple of Retnagiri village in ditto.
- 6. Account of the Pandaram of Tirurád Dhoramatam village in ditto.
- 7. Genealogical account of the Palligars of Kotakam, Torayur, Aryalur &c. in ditto.
- 8. Account of the Pagoda of Teruva'lur village in the Lall Gudi district in the Trichinapali Country.
- 9. Account of the Temple of Chidambaram with a description of the sacred reservoirs &c. in the Dravira Country.
- 10. Account of Vevaranga Kallatur Udayar Palligar of the Chengi district in the Arket Country.

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- 11. Account of the Temple at Monargudi village in ditto.
- 12. Account of the holy place of Srirangam near Trichinapali.

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- 2. Copy of a Record in the hands of Krishnaya Bramin at Nagar containing an account of the discourses between a Lion and a Tiger.
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- 5. Genealogical account of the Setupati or Prince of Ramanath puram in the Dravida Country.
- 6. Remarks on the Temples, Hills, Mantapams, Caves, Stone Chariots, Images, &c. at Mahavalipuram in the Arkot district.
- 7. Account of the Temples of Teruvengala Nathaswami in the Yella Mulla Pallipatt in Madhura district.
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- I. Account of the allowances of the Madhura Temple in the Madhura district.
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- 4. List of the villages with an account of the Jagirs in ditto.
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- 1. Account of the ancient City of Bhojapainan in the Trichinapali district.
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- 3. Account of the Jainas of Tonda Manda'am in ditto.
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- 1. Account of Sriranga Narnin Jiyer warden of the Temple of Srirangam, in the Trichinapali district.
- 2. History of the Chengi Kings in the D. avira Country.
- 3. Account of the Sixteen Chola Rajas and their victories in Dravida.
- 4. Account of the Establishment of Tondamandulam by the Chola Raja in citto.
  - 5. Chronological account of the former Rajas.
  - 6. Account of Chola Simhapuram in Dravira.
  - 7. Account of the Grants of Cholangavaram in ditto.
- 8. Genealogical account of the Kaveat Rajas in ditte.

- 9. Account of the Agrahúram Manavatta of the Chalangarar district in ditto.
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- 1. Account of Kodur village in the Kamlapur district.
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- 6. A count of Upalur Pallam in the division of Komn. adi.
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- 1. Account of Pedulur ditto, in the Duvur district.
- 2. Copy of the ancient Records of Ramesweram village containing the decisions of lawsuits &c.
  - 3. Account of Munnérampalla village in ditto.
  - 4. Account of Golapal'a ditto ditto.
  - 5. Account of Rajupalem ditto ditto.
  - 6. Account of Chil'a Basávayapalla ditto ditto.
  - 7. Account of Vengunnágari a'la ditto ditto.
  - 8. A count of Chabadu ditto ditto.
  - 9. Account of Lingulla Dinna ditto ditto.
  - 10. Account of Balaki Varepalla ditto ditto.
  - 11. Account of Pichapadu, ditto ditto.
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- 17. A count of Malapad ditto in the Jambula Medduga district.

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- I. Account of Chaleralla village in the Jambula Madaduga district.
  - 2. Account of Fakir Petta Stotriyem in ditto.
- 3. Copy of the ancient Record of Bommuyapalla village, containing the limits of the villages, the source of the river Chiragati &c.: in ditto.
  - 4. Account of Nekanam Petta village in ditto.
  - 5. Account of Guden Chéruwu ditto ditto.
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  - 7. Account of Ambam Srotriyem ditto ditto.
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  - 9. Account of Kotaguntapalla Srotriyem ditto ditto.
  - 10. Account of Degúvapalnam ditto ditto.
  - 11. Account of Dappalla Jagir village in ditto.
  - 12. Account of Kodur village in ditto.
  - 13. Account of Muragam-Pulla Srotriyem ditto ditto;
  - 14. Account of Sankapalli Srotriyem ditto ditto.
  - 15. Account of Yerragudi village in ditto.
  - 16. Account of Chan alur, ditto ditto.
  - 17. Account of Kappalu Scotrigem ditto ditto.
  - 18. Account of Tallapodutore &c. (3 villages) in ditto.
  - 19. Account of Sugu Manchapalla village in ditto.
  - 20. Account of Bukkára!nam in ditto.

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- 1. Account of Ahobalam in the Chagala Muni district.
- 2. Account of Batamchirla village in the Kannole district.
  - 3. Copy of the ancient Records of Tailapuri in ditto.
  - 4. Account of Changa'amani Kasbah ditto ditto.
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1. Account of Pamúla, alu village in the Koilkunta district.

- 2. Account of Kakerpadu ditto ditto.
- 3. Copy of the ancient Records of Manchi Nila Govinda dinna village preserved in the hands of Dadda Nala Chinnam Bhatlu Brahmin in ditto.
- 4. Copy of the ancient Records of Bhimunipád in ditto.
- 5. Copy of the ancient Records of Chinakerperla village in the Kavila-Kunta district.

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- 1. Copy of the ancient Record of Hanumadgundam village in the Koilkunta district—and also the account of that holy place.
- 2. Legendary Account of the Sacred Pool of Hanumadgundam related in the 20th Chapter of the Skandapuránam, in the Koilkunta district.
- 3. Genealogical account of Areyappa Reddy and Púlæ Reddy Zemindar of Hanumadgundam village in ditto.

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1. Account of the Tadiparti Kashah, in the Ceded districts.

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- 1. Copies of two ancient records of Kárivana Agraháram in the Musalamaddugu district.
- 2. Account of Krishnagiri village in the Kannole district.
- 3. Ancient system of the settlement of the Revenues of the Kannole district.
- 4. Account of the seasons of sowing &ca. in the Kannole district.
  - 5. Account of the Monsoons in ditto.
- 6. Account of the Inundation of the River Tunga-bhadra.
- 7. Account of Nivarti Sangam, Prátakota, Musullamadduwu and Atmakur villages near the Srisailem Mountain in the Kannole district.

- 8. Account of Vallugode, Velpanore, Chindakur, Karimaddulah, Anantapuram, Mushtipalla and Nallakalava villages in the Kannole district.
- 9. Accounts of Dudallah, Eskalah, Satlajatlore, Tadipadu, Tartore, Epana, Gundlah &c. Fifteen villages in the Kunnole district.

## XII.

- I. Account of Doddavamlaú village in the Jambula Madduga district.
- 2. Account of Ma'anidi Kombhála Dinna village in ditto.
  - 3. Account of Murapandi village in ditto.
- 4. Copy of the ancient records of Talamanchi Patnam village in ditto.
  - 5. Account of Pannampulla village in ditto.
  - 6. Account of Madhupuram in ditto.
  - 7. Account of Kona Anantapuram in ditto.
  - 8. Account of Golala Upalapád in ditto.
  - 9. Account of Golala Srotriyem in ditto.
- 10. Account of *Udderala* together with the records of that village in ditto.
- 11. Account of Punampalli, Dharmapurum, Tuvalagut-lapalla Srotriyem, in ditto.
  - 12. Account of Gapalapuram in ditto.
- 13. Account of Konda Sankana, Peddakomarala and China Komarala.

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- 1. Account of the ancient Agriculture, Buildings, &ca. of Twenty Nine villages, in the Chinta Gunta districts.
- 2. Account of the Zemindar of Mallala Samústanikula in ditto.

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1. Genealogical account of Venketapa Naidu, Vengappa Naidu, and Ramappa Naidu, Palligars of Nadimedudipallem in the Ceded districts. ٠.,

- 2. Account of the village of Yara Timma Raju Charuwu in the Guti district.
  - 3. Account of the Pinakini River near Pommedi in ditto.
  - .4 Account of Valudurti village in the Kannole district.
  - .5 Account of the Kaslah Tadaparti, ditto.

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- 1. Account of Pattari Ravi village in the Siddlant district.
- . 2. Account of Ugure ditto ditto.
  - 3. Account of Sarappa Naini Petta in ditto-
- 4. Account of A alasta Vanula village in the Duore Pargannah.
  - 5. Account of Chira lanlur village in ditto.
  - 6. Account of Dasaripalla Pallem ditto.
  - 7. Account of Dawar ditto ditto.
  - 8. Account of Vanipanta ditto dit c.
  - 9. A count of Kumpireddi Pallem ditto ditto,
  - 10. Account of Mudireddy Pallem ditto ditto.
  - 11. Account of Janú'a Maram, ditto ditto.
  - 12. Account of Manchampal'a Vai ditto, ditto.
- 13. Accounts of Pa a nipadu and Nanda'amma Pettah villages in the Siddhant district.
- 14. Accounts of Fa ú'aliolanu and Payalalu Ulalam villages in ditto ditto.
  - 15. Account of Ula'am village ditto.
  - 16. Account of Boddacheruwu in ditto.
  - 17. Account of Viswana hpuram Agraharam in ditto.
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- 1. Account of Nellundnur village in the Cillawole district.
- 2. Account of Andapur and Yallam Rajpalla villages in the Chitawole district.

- 3. Accounts of Nagareddiralla and Pature villages a ditto.
- 4. Account of Mandapalla and Polapallore in ditto.
- 5. Account of Boddugantapalla Rollamadugu in ditto.
- 6. Accounts of Sriranga Raju Pallem and Akapadu n ditto.
- 7. Accounts of Sriranga Rajupuram Srotriyem Soshauanbapuram Agraháram, ditto.
  - 8. Account of Gundlur and Kottapalli in ditto.
- 9. Account of Hastararam and Madana Gopalapu-am in ditto.
  - 10. Account of Atterala Agraháram Srotriyem in ditto.
- 11. Account of Kichamambapuram Agraháram in ditto.
- 12. Accounts of Naraina Nellore Lemlaka, in ditto.
- 13. Accounts of Vengamambapuram, and Chintagunta Igraháram, ditto.
- 14. Account of Boyanapalli and Mungamambapuram illages in ditto.
  - 15. Account of Komara Palla in ditto.
  - 16. Account of Kunda Nellore in ditto-
- 17. Account of Nukanainapalla and Etimampur, in litto.
- 18. Account of Va'agacharla, Mallamadogu, and Damanacharla, in ditto.
  - 19. Account of Kondore in ditto.
  - 20. Account of Chermaraya Samudram in ditto.
  - 21. Account of Tiranam Pal'a in ditto.
  - 22. Account of Sreyavaran in ditto.
  - 23. Account of Indlore in ditto.
  - 24. Account of Pangalore in ditto.
  - 25. Account of Siddhavaram in ditto.
  - 26. Account of Terunalarazu Petta in ditto.
  - 27. Account of Viropa Naiga ja Petta in ditto.
  - 28. Account of Ula'i in ditto.

- 29. Account of Gomantarajapuram in ditto.
- 30. Account of Ramachandrapuram in ditto.
- 31. Account of Jutticouripalla in ditto.
- 32. Account of Nallapareddi Palla ditto.
- 33. Account of Kommore in ditto.
- 34. Account of Konapuram in ditto.
- 35. Account of Ramachandrapuram in ditto.
- 36. Account of Jangalapalla in ditto.

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- 1. Genealogical account of the Palligar of Kolakonda Sumashánam in the Panchapallam district.
- 2. Account of Mutyala Pádu village in the Danur district.
- 3. Account of the Kashah Máchapalla division in the Siddhavat district.
- 4. Account of Ramadurgam (Hill Fort,) in the Gulem district.
  - 5. Account of Nandala village in the Kannole district.
- 6. Account of the Chenchwars (Wild Tribes) on the Nalla Male Hills in the Kannole district.
- 7. Account of the tribes of Dásár and Chenchuvar in ditto.

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- 1. Account of the Palligars of Chittawar Pallem and Muduwaguntla in the Guramkonda district.
  - 2. Account of Yagara Mudduwaguntla Palligar in ditto.
- 3. Account of the Pagoda of the deity Anjaneyaswam at Pulwendala village in the Kadari district.
- 4. Account of the deity Chenn akesara Swami at Pata—rapullaputnam village in dicto.
- 5. Account of the Pagoda of Venkatáchala Swami a Pulivendala village in ditto.
- 6. Account of Duvapád village in the Duvupád dis trict.
- 7. Account of Turumilla village in the Kamman district.

- 8. Account of the deity Moksheswer Swami at Mokshagundam village in ditto.
  - 9. Account of Baddavole village in ditto.
- 10. Account of Mallapadu ditto in the district of Ged-dalore.

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- 1. Account of Pulugantapalla village in ditto.
- 2. Account of Anumanapalla in ditto.
- 3. Account of Gunámpád and Mahadevapuram villagea
- 4. Account of Akavadu village in ditto.
- 5. Account of Akkapalla in ditto.
- 6. Account of Pulala Cheruwu in ditto.
- 7. Account of the Kasba of Rudravaram ditto ditto.

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- 1. Account of Tallamarapur ditto in Duvúr district.
- 2. Account of Chiyapadu in ditto.
- 3. Account of Kamanore in ditto.
- 4. Account of Kommara Anantarajupallam in ditto.
- 5. Account of Samapuram, and Survi Reddipalla in ditto.
- 6. Account of Gaddamayapalla, and Nanganore in ditto.
  - 7. Accounts of Gopalapuram and Nenavadah in ditto-
  - 8. Account of Yaraguntlapalla Srotriyem, ditto.
  - 9. Account of Ragula Agraháram, in ditto.
- 10. Account of Katavaram, Budedapád and Tummalapad villages in ditto.
- 11. Account of Babuluchi including the Agraháram, in the Davur district.
  - 12. Account of Ravulur and Kottapalla village in ditto.
  - 13. Account of Madore in ditto.
  - 14. Account of Kallur in ditto.
- 15. Account of Vellala and Bharani Sankarapuram in ditto.

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- 1. Account of Pasuvula in the Nosam district.
- 2. Account of China Pasuvula village in ditto.
- 3. Account of Olara Palla in ditto.
- 4. Account of Kollanalla in ditto.
- 5. Account of Modedinah in ditto.
- 6. Account of Kotapadu ditto in the Siddhara! district.
- 7. Account of Pannapalla in ditto.
- 8. Genealogical account of the Palligars of Pattore Pallem in the Chinnore district.
  - 9. Account of Valur village in the Kama'apore districts
  - 10. Account of Tapetla, in ditto.
- 11. Abridged account of the Rajus of the Sidhavat district with their Dates.
- 12. Account of Yapparalah village in the Sidhava! dis-
  - 13. Account of Jurulaya'la in ditto.
  - 14. Account of Bukkayapalla in ditto.

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- 1. General account of the Duvur district.
- 5. Legendary account of Sidhavatam Kasbah.
- 3. Abridged account of the Sidharat Rajas, their Go-vernments, and dates.

#### XXIII.

- 1. Copy of the ancient Palm leaves discovered by the Purchit Chinnambhatt, Bramin of the Kavela Konda district.
  - 2. Account of Kalgutla village in ditto.
- 3. Copy of the ancient record of Bhimanipad village preserved by the Kara iam at Bhimanipad in ditto.
- 4. Copy of the ancient record of Chennampalla village ditto.
  - 5. Account of Temma Naine Pettah in ditto.

- 6. Copy of the ancient record of Govendinna ditto.
- 7. Account of Savadaradinna in ditto.
- 8. Account of Ravanur in dit.o.
- 9. Account of Gondipapala in ditto.
- 10. Account of Uyalara a in ditto.
- 11. Account of Chintagunta in ditto.
- 12. Account of Ariapareddi Zemindar of Bodemmaore vullage in ditto.
- 13. Account of Kampamalla, in ditto.
- 14. Account of Donnigalu and Munnarani Jambula Dinna ditto ditto.

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- 1. Account of the Kashah of Balari district.
- 2. Account of Sindha: ada village in ditto.
- 3. Account of Davaneykallu in ditto.
- 4. Account of Nayaka!lu village in the Kannole dis-
- 5. Account of Kavatallam village in the Advani dis-
- 6. Account of the Pagoda of Chennakesara Swami at fundallu viliage in the Panchapallam district.
- 7. Account of the ancient Revenues of the villages of le Advani district, copied from the record of Bhimaraya.
- 8. Account of Hatti Bellagallu village in the Golam istrict.
- 9. Account of Chippagiri village in ditto.
- 10. Account of Serekoppah ditto ditto.
- 11. Account of Parovali village in the Chinnampalla dis-

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- 1. Account of the Kasha Jambulá Maldugu in dittos
- 2. Account of Chinnalore village in ditto.
- 3. Account of Channampalla Strotriyem in ditto.
- 2. Account of Torravamula, in ditto.

- 5. Account of Bestavamula, in ditto.
- 6. Account of Kadarabadu in ditto.
- 7. Account of Nella Nutula Scotriyem in ditto.
- 8. Account of Beddadur, Konavaripalla and Burujupalla villages in ditto.
  - 9. Account of Yanamala Chintala in ditto.
- 10. Account of Pottipad and Donkapalli Srotriyem ditto ditto.
- 11. Account of Gandlore, Bramhanapalla, Ubalaparam, Jampanapalla and Raghavapuram, in ditto:
  - 12. Account of Vabanna Petta in ditto.
- 13. Account of Kondapuram Srotriyem village in the Jambula Maddugu district.
  - 14. Account of Anantapuram in ditto.
  - 15. Account of Pendlejuvi and Laranur in ditto.
- 16. Account of Venaka Kalavah, Chennamananipalla and Lingamananipalla ditto ditto.
  - 17. Account of Muncha Mari Srotriyem in ditto.
  - 18. Account of Gangapuram in ditto.
- 19. Copy of an ancient record on Palm leaves, of Tolla-madgu village.
  - 20. Ditto ditto ditto Chinnampalla ditto.
- 21. Copy of the ancient record of Timmanaini Pettak in Koilakontla district.
- 22. Copy of the ancient record of Boyella Tadipartivillage.
  - 23. Account of Vopulur village.
  - 24. Account of Peddavanuturla in ditto.

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- 1. Account of Prabhurala Vedu in the Sidhavat district.
  - 2. Account of Yaterazpalla, ditto ditto.
  - 3. Account of Viravalli Konasamudram ditto ditto.
  - 4. Account of Kongalavid, ditto ditto.

- 5. Account of Venkat Settipalla, ditto ditto.
- 6. Account of Vente Metta, ditto ditto.
- 7. Account of Mangampettah, ditto ditto.
- 8. Account of Ganga Perrur, ditto ditto.
- 9. Account of Penna Perrur, ditto ditto.
- 10. Account of Kurmalur ditto ditto.
- 11. Account of Namalla Gondi ditto ditto.
- 12. Account of Kottur Payakatt, ditto ditto.

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- 1. Account of Panem Pallapatt ditto ditt.
- 2. Genealogical account of Narasimha Reddi Palligar of Racherlah Samasthánam, in the Duvur district
  - 3. Account of Sivapur village in ditto ditto.
  - 4. Account of Gada Gudur ditto. ditto.
  - 5. Account of Jaggannathpuram Srotriyem ditto.
  - 6. Account of Rupullagudi ditto in the Nosam district.
  - 7. Account of Harivaram ditto ditto.
  - 8. Account of Pottepad, ditto ditto.
  - 9. Account of Gundi Malla ditto ditto.
  - 10. Account of Enjeddu ditto ditto.
  - 11. Account of Pedda yemmanore ditto ditto.
  - 12. Account of Sudamalla ditto ditto.
  - 13. Account of Mayalore, ditto ditto.
  - 14. Account of Guladurti ditto ditto.
- 15. Account of the former Revenue of Alemkonda division in ditto.

#### XXVIII.

- 1. Account of the Tanks at Bukkaságaram and Anan
  ✓asagaram in the Ceded districts.
- 2. Account of the Pagodas of Chennakesava Swami and Venkateswer Swami at Pallimalla in the Kadari district.
- 3. Account of the deity Ranganatha Swami in the village of Palivendala, in the Kadari district.

4. Account of the deity Anjaneya Swami in the said village of ditto.

- 1. Account of the Kambhan Tank in the Kambhan ditto.
- 2. Account of the Kasbah of Giddalore in the Giddalore ditto.
- 3. Account of Bodikomara Virana Pulligar of Yaguvapallen, in the Dupad district.
- 4. Account of Korlakanta Krishnama Naidu Zemindar of Pollela Cheruru in the Dupad district.
- 5. Account of Boda Chennappah Palligar of Chappala Anudgor in ditto.
  - 6. Account of Chappala Madgu village in ditto.
- 7. Account of Basavapuram village in the Giddalore district.
- 8. Account of Nellagoti, Venket Narsu Palligar of Yendapalli in the Dupad district.
  - 9. Account of Venka'adri Pa'liam in ditto.
  - 10. Account of the Dupati Daspardyas in ditto.

#### XXX.

- 1. Account of Praikondah village in the Panchapallam district.
- 2. Genealogical account of Ranappa Naid Zemindar of Udaripukonda together with an account of Udaripu Hill in the Vajaira Karur district.
- 3. Account of Kharupalli village in the Panchapallem district.
- 4. Account of the War of Alleya Rama Rayalu against the Bijapur Pudslah.
- 5. Copies of the ancient R cords at Gungutare and Guntanula villages in the Kandanole district.
  - 6. Account of Rangapuram in the Kannole district.

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1. Account of Racha Petta in the Nagala Dinna district.

- . 2. Genealogical account of Chinnadevana Konda Malika juna Naido Zemindar of Maddikira in the Chin-ranipalla district.
  - 3. Account of Auspuri village in ditto.
- 4. Account of Negi Naika and Hiraguda Palligars of Kosegi in the Adavani district.
  - 5. Account of Achahola village in ditto.
- 6. Account of Ubala Devarapalla in the Chinnampal-
- 7. Account of Yeragudi village in the Panchapallam district.
  - 8. Account of Kankanur village in ditto.
  - 9. Account of Rajula Mundegiri ditto ditto.
- 10. Account of Nandivaram village in the Nagula Dinna district.
- 11. Account of Teranikallu village in the Panchapallam district.
  - 12. Account of Halabed ditto in the Golam district.
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- 1. Account of Gandikotta Hill Fort in the Jambula Maddugu ditto.
- 2. Provincial account of the Jambula Maddugu district.

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- 1. Account of the Pedda-palla-Pallem-Palligar in the Sidharatam district.
- . 2., Account of the Mundapalli Pallem Palligar in ditto.
- 3. Genealogical account of the Mandapampalla Pallem. Palligar in the Sidhawat district.
- 4. Account of Chinna Vamana Naidu, Sashovida &c. of Konarajupalli Polliam in ditto.
- 5. Account of Vanita Putinadu Bachi Naidu &c. of Chintarajupalla Polliam in ditto.

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- 6. Account of Vinkatasam Javukallapalla Polliam in ditto.
- 7. Account of Chinnapallama Naidu &c. of Gajulapalla Pulliam in ditto.
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- 1. Account of the Herahotur village in the Golem district.
  - 2. Account of Chikkanatur village in ditto.
- 3. Account of Beddara Bellagullu ditto in the Nagula Dinna ditto.
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- 6. Copy of a Record of Nayakallu village in the Kan-nole ditto.
- 7. Account of the measurement of the Kannole district.
- 8. Account of the Agriculture and the Natural History of the Animals and Birds of the Panchapallam districts.
- 9. Account of the Matham of Subhagendra Swami of the Madhwa Religion at Manjalla (on the banks of the Tungabhadra river) in the Nagula Dinna district.

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- 1. Provincial account of the Kamalapur Taluk together with an account of its Kasba.
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- 3. Account of Srisailam a holy place in the Kannole district.

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- 2. Account of Bálapalli ditto in ditto.
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- 10. Account of Ayararipalli in ditto.
- 11. Account of Peddakandukur in ditto.
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- 16. Account of Kasbah Geddalore.
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- 2. Account of Yadaki ditto in the Yadaki ditto.
- 3. Account of Pulala Cheruwu ditto in Geddalore ditto;
- 4. Account of Akasid in ditto.
- 5. Account of Chenagaripalla in ditto.
- 6. Account of Turumella in the Kambham district.
- 7. Account of Chennama Rani Zemindar of Ananta-puram.

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  - 2. Account of Deragudi village in ditto.
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- 5. Account of Palore village in ditto.
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- 7. Account of Vengempalla in ditto.
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- 14. Account of Chenamudeyem in ditto.
- 15. Account of Chidipiralla Dinna in ditto.
- 16. Account of Boditippanapád in ditto.
- 17. Account of Gunlagunta in ditto.
- 18. Account of Charecari Upallapad ditto.
- 19. Account of Gopalapuram Srotriyem ditto.
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  - 21. Account of Abdullapuram in the Koilkunta district.
  - 22. Account of Chintatammapalli village in ditto.
  - 23. Account of Timma Naini Petta in ditto.
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- 1. Account of the Iron Manufacture at Bachapalli in the Duvur district.
  - 2. Account of Goruta village in the Kannole district.
  - 3. Account of Kopparti ditto in the Chinnore ditto.

- 4. Account of Kolumulapalla in ditto.
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- 6. Abridged accounts of the Records of Hanumad-gundam in the Koilkunta district.
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- 1. Legendary account of the holy place of Pushpa-giri and of Kotlur in the Chinur district.
  - 2. Genealogical account of the Rajas of the Kaliyug.
- 3. Account of Pushpagiri with its description in the Chinur district.
  - 4. Account of Mamillapalli village in ditto.
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- 1. Account of Seruvalla village in the Kannole district.
- 2. Account of Yadavadi Agraháram in ditto.
- 3. Account of Kurugunlapalli village in the Sidhawat district.
  - 4. Account of Rameswer ditto in the Danore district.
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- 6. Genealogical account of Mellareddi Zemindar of Uyalarada and Sangapatnam together with his Titles, &c. as related in some Telugu verses of the Sakuntala Parinayem.

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- 1. Accounts of twenty-one villages of the Pattapenad situated in the Chittavul district.
- 2. Account of six villages of Kodur Sammat in the Chittavul district.
- 3. Accounts of seven villages in the Chinavarampadsommat in ditto.
- 4. Accounts of eleven villages in the Srotriya Agra-hárams in the district of Chittavul.

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- 5. Account of Kuppa Samudram village in ditto.
- 6. Account of Venketrama Rajupuram Agraháram ditto ditto.
  - 7. Account of Mylapalla in ditto.
  - 8. Account of Naterare Khandrika in ditto.
  - 9. Account of Pondulore in ditto.
- 10. Account of Manjampetta or Venkatarajapuram Agraháram in the Chittavul district.
- 11. Account of Mallalavar Khandrika Agraháram in ditto.
- 12. Account of Tomma Konda Venkatarajapuram Agra-háram ditto.
- 13. Accounts of Kumbhala Konta &c. &c. in the Chittavule dis rict.

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- 2. Account of Gobunuta'a in ditto.
- 3. Copy of the ancient Record of the Decision of the disputes of the People of Nagalaxaram; from Laddanalla Chinnambhatt in ditto ditto.
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- 1. Account of Tommalore village in the Kamalapuram district.
  - 2. Account of Machanore in ditto.
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  - 5. Account of Chavali in ditto.
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  - 9. Accounts of Sunkessalu in ditto.
- 10. Accounts of Padda Chapalli, Chinna Chapalli, Pasumpalli and Kittimulli villages in ditto.

- 11. Account of Kopole in ditto.
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- 1. Account of Dauletpuram village in the Chennur alistrict.
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- 14. Account of Rama Rajapalla, Yadavapuram and alaganganapalla in ditto.
  - 15. Account of Krishna Somayajulapalla in ditto.
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- 19. Account of Moma Páka in ditto.
- 20. Account of Eppi Pettah in ditto.
- 21. Account of Polore in ditto.
- 22. Account of Naganathpuram in ditto.
- 23. Account of Bhimayapalla in ditto.
- 24. Account of Vimalapalla village in ditto.
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- 26. Account of Sunkasala in ditto.
- 27. Account of Ganganapalla in ditto.
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- 29. Account of Eppi Pettah, Kampulla, Pedumeiramu Pagadálapalla and Chenna Rajapalla villages in ditto.

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- 1. Account of Anumulaguti village in the Kamalapur ditto.
  - 2. Account of Kakatam in ditto.
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  - 11. Account of Lingalah in ditto.
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  - 13. Account of Dondopadu in ditto.
  - 14. Account of Yerraguntla in ditto.
  - 15. Account of Potla Dúrti in ditto.

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1. Account of Heratumballamu village in the Ada-

- 2. Account of Alaxakonda village including an account of the Nosam district.
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- 1. Account of Bukkaraya Samudram and Ananta Sagaram in the Ceded districts.
  - 2. Account of the Tanks in the above villages.

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- 1. Account of *Padavanuturla* in the *Koilkunta* district together with copy of a record of that village.
  - 2. Account of Jolada Rasi village in ditto.
  - 3. Account of Kakurravada in ditto.
  - 4. Account of Puchakoila Palla in ditto.
  - 5. Account of Metti Yeddupalla in ditto.
  - 6. Account of Redderari Jambula Dinna ditto:
  - 7. Account of Alore in ditto.
- 8. Remarks on Yerragudi with a copy of a Kavelah or record of that village in ditto.
  - 9. Copy of the records of Kolemegundla in ditto.
  - 10. Account of Ayenur ditto ditto.

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- 1. A particular account of the celebrated Hill of Yadavagiri in the Adavani district on which is situated many holy Tirthams or Pools, &c. &c.
  - 2. Account of Kasha Adavani ditto.

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- 1. Account of Sayapa Nami Subah Naidu Zemin-Cars of Mereyempalla in the Dupad district.
- 2. Copy of a record in the hands of Nandararikulu Karanam of Rameswer in the Dawur district.

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1. Account of Kasbah Chitterole district.

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- 1. Account of Dudekonda in the Panchapalliam district.
- 2. Account of Chamulapalli ditto in the Chennur district.
  - 3. Account of Kasba Chennur in ditto.
  - 4. Account of Utukur village in the Chennur ditto.
  - 5. Account of Kasbah Kampili in the Kampili district:
  - 6. Account of the capital of Kamalapuram ditto.
- 7. Account of the War of Kumara Ramana Son of the Kampili Raja.

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- 1. Account of Yadaki in the Ceded districts.
- 2. Account of Pamudi village in ditto.
- 3. Account of the River Pinakini in the vicinity of Pamudi.
- 4. Account of Yerrabandla village in the Pulivendla district.
  - 5. Account of Panchalingala ditto ditto.
- 6. Account of Mallikarjuna Swami at Yerrabandla in ditto.

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- 1. Account of the Diamond Mines at Muni Maddugu Pettah in the Vujrakarur district.
- 2. Account of Venkatapuram Agraháram in the Chennampalla district.
- 3. Genealogical account of Pedda Kondala Naidu, and Chenna Kondala Naidu the Zemindars of Pappuli Samasthánam in the Chinnumpilly district.
  - 4. Account of Nallapalla Agraháram in ditto.
  - 5. Account of Rayemmah Pettah Agraháram in ditto-
  - 6. Account of Tekkalakotah in the Balari district.

- 7. Account of Vamulapadu in the Yadaki district.
- 8. Account of the holy place of Pampa Kshetram in ditto.
- 9. Account of the Jainas at Pedda Kotan and Chena Kotan in the Golem district.

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- 1. Account of Vajrakarore and its Diamond Mines in the Guti district.
  - 2. Account of Urava Konda village in ditto.
- 3. Genealogical account of Verama Naidu Palligar of Tadmuni village in ditto.
- 4. Account of Dyeing Cloths of different Colours at Pamidi in the Tadpalli district.
- 5. Genealogical account of Terumalla Naidu, Palligar, of Maralah village in the Gurem Konda district.
  - 6. Agricultural account of the Gurem Konda district.
  - 7. Account of Dharmaver village in ditto.
- 8. Genealogical account of Venket Rao and Bhujanga Rao of Kongo, Naih Despandya Sirmazzumdar of the ceded districts and Arkot &ca.
- 9. A Representation of Rao Bhujanga Bhaker Naib Kongo Kulkarney of the ceded districts and Arkot &c.
- 10. Account of Tari Konda village in the Gurem Konda ditto.
- 11. Account of Bhanjey Asavunt, Enamdar of Chapal Mudgu village in the Tadpalli district.
- 12. Account of Srinivas Acharya Enamdar of Buragpalli village in ditto.
- 13. Account of Chenchal Rao, Enamdar of Epenta in ditto.
- 14. Account of Konori Rao Nadgad of Vidda Sammat in the Kampili district.
- 15. Account of the deity Venketisa Swami in the village of Talore in ditto.

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1. Copy of an ancient record of Nandavaram village containing the Establishment of the Nandavari Bramins

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by the Emperor Nandana Chackraverti in Jambula Madduga district.

- 2. Copy of an ancient record of Madavaram village preserve: in the hands of the Karanams of the above village
- 3. Account of the deity Chenak sava Swami together with an account of Markapuram village in the Dupad district.
- 4. Account of Ulivinda Konda Hill in the Kannole ditto.
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- 1. Account of Kingurd village in the Balari district.
- 2. Account of Herahala ditto in ditto.
- 3. A count of Kumara Rumanatha Prince of Kampili with his Titles &c. in the Ceded district.
  - 4. Account of Bhatta Hall village in Baluri district.
- 5. Account of Tuda Tanne ditto and of the deity Kumara Swami in ditto.

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- 1. Account of Agriculture in the Anantapuram district.
- 2. Account of Agriculture in the Tadputtry district.
- 3. Genealogical account of Raghu Naid Palligar of Dudepalli in Gurem Kondu district.
- 4. Account of Jagannathpur and Sumadreipur village in the Tadpattri district.
- 5. Genealogical account of Kishneps Naid Palligar of Tarma ai in ditto.
- 6. Account of the Manufactures of different kinds of Cloths in the Tarpati district.
- 7. Account of the Pagoda of the deity Srikhadri Drusimha Swami together with remarks on the holy Tanks on the Srikhadri Hill in the district of Gurem Konda.

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1. Copy of the ancient record of Nandavaram containing an account of Nandana Chakravarti and of the thirteen Tribes of Nandavari Brahmins.

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- I. Account of Guti with remarks on the Lurgams or Hill Forts, ancient Temples, Tanks, Gardens, Trees, &c. on the Hill of Guti and the account of various Hills, Caves, Limits, and of the Wild Animals, in the Guti district.
- 2. Legendary account of the ancient Cave of Kanwa Maha Muni, in the vicinity of Parlapalla village in the Kadari district.
- 3. Account of the temple of Hanuman near Parlapalla village in the Kadari distrct.
- 4. Account of Yerratimma Raz Cheruwu village with remarks on the Hills, Tanks, Temples, Limits of the above village in Guti distrct.
  - 5. Account of the Zemindari of Lingagiri district.
- 6. Account of the Diamond mines at Bayanapalla. Kannaparti, Gurampad, and Chenamachupalli villages in the Chennur district.
- 7. Amount of Timma Naini Parlem in Pulevendola district.
- 8. Account of Bramhadewa Mari and Mortati villages with remarks on the Boundaries, Temples, Tanks, Images, Inscriptions &c. of the above villages in Pulevendala ditto.
- 9. Account of the Images, Temples, and Boundaries of Chinna Chegularawu, Ma'lapalli and Kodavundlapalla villages in the districts of Parlapalla and Pulcvenda'a.
- IC. Account of Palakonda and of Bommayah the chief Inhabitant of the above village in the Parlapalla district.

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- I. Account of Pennagonda with remarks on the Hill Forts, Pushkarinis or sacred Ponds, Caves, Images, Temples Goparums. Royal Buildings and curious places on the Pennagonda Hill with an account of the Limits, Gardens, Trees, Wild Beasts, and Poducts and the Genealogical account of Hurihar Raya'u and Bukka Rayalu, and the sovereigns of Pennagonda in the Ceded districts.
  - 2. Account of Rayadurgam with remarks on the Forts, Caves, Temples, Images, Ponds, and the Royal Buildings.

- &c. on the Rayadurgum Hill, and the account of the Limits and Products as well as the Genealogy of Raja Gopala Naid and Konat Naid former Princes of Rayadurgum.
- 3. Account of the Forts, Temples, Images, Tanks, Sects, Gardens, Trees, and Wild Beasts on the Hill of Uchangi Durgam, and the Genealogical account of Samasthan Naik Pulligar, as well as an account of the Limits, Products of the Uchangi Durgam in the Haraganahally district.
- 4. Account of Balari with remarks on the Forts, Roval Buildings, Temples, Ponds, list of the Gardens, Trees, of different kinds of Flowers. Fruits, Wild animals, on the Hill of Balari and the Genealogical account of Nechamadalinga Ramapa Naid and Balada Hanuman Naid Palligars of Balari, as well as an account of the products, and of the manufacture of different sorts of Cloths in the district.
- 5. Account of Kurugode with remarks on the old Cities Hills, Temples, Images, Forts, Ponds, ancient Royal Buildings, with an account of the Produce, Gardens, Trees, Limits, &c. of the Kurugode district.
- 6. Account of the cultivation of Melons in the Kurugode district.
- 7. Account of Maddaka Sira, with remarks on the Forts Temples, Images, Ponds and of it Limits; with an account of the Palligars and products, Gardens, Trees, Wild minals &ca. of the district.
- 8. Accounts of twenty-four villages of the Amarapuram district with remarks on the Forts, Boundaries, Temples, Images, List of the Wild Animals, Trees, Gardens, Tanks and products, &ca. of the district.
- 9. Genealogical account of Ragapa Raz and Narain Raz Princes of Retnagiri and Venkatagiri with remarks on the Hill Forts, Caves, Temples, Images, Goparams, Pends, Gardens and of the Royal Buildings on the Hills of Retnagiri and Venkatagiri with a List of the Wild Animals, products, Gardens, Trees, Boundaries, &c. of the district.
- 10. Account of the Revenue arrangement of the Carnatick Dynasty.

11. Account of smelting Iron, and making Steel in the Ceded districts.

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1. Report of the Progress of Narain Raz on his journey in the Kaddapa district from August 1809, to July 1810.

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- I. Report of the Progress of Narain Raz, on his journey in the Ceded districts, from August to December, 1810.
- 2. Report of the Progress of Narain Rao, on his journey in the Ceded districts, for the year 1811.
- 3. Report of the Progress of Narain Rao, on his journey in the Ceded districts, for the year 1812.
- 4. Report of the Progress of Narain Rao, on his journey in the Cedeu districts, from January to May 1812

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- 1. Report of the Progress of Anand  $R_i$  o, on his journey in the Ceded districts, from January to September 1811.
- 2. Report of the Progress of Anand Rio on his journey in the Ceded district, from October 1811, to August 1813.

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- 1. Report of the Progress of Ramadas. on his journey in the Ceded districts, from June to December, 1809.
- 2. Report of the Progress of Ramadas, on his journey in the Ceded districts, from January to September 1810.
- 3. Report of the Progress of Ramadas, on his journey in the Ceded districts, from October 1810, to May 1812.

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1. Abridged account of the Inscriptions on Stone, or Sopper and Grants, Sunnuds, &c. in the Ceded districts.

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- 1. Second Copy, Report of the Progress of Arand Rast on his journey in the Ceded districts, for the year 1811.
- 2. Copies of Letters sent by Anand Ra, on his journey, from the Ceded districts, in the year 1810.
- 3. Copies of Letters sent by Narain Rao, on his journey from Coded districts, in the year 1811.
- 4. Second Copy, Reports of the Progress of Narain Rao on his journey in the Ceded districts, from January to June 1813.
- 5. Copies of Letters sent by Narain Rao, on his journey from the Ceded districts, for the years 1812 and 1813.
- 6. Second Copy. Report of the Progress of Narain Rao. on his journey in the Ceded districts, for the year 181.

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## I.

Account of the Tunga, a holy River in the vicinity Iundaguda village in the Bednur Country in the Domi-1 of Mysore.

Account of the Charunti Matham of the Lingarant ests, at Mandaguda in the Bedunur country in ditto.

. Account of the Fort of Kannukappa village in lnur.

Account of Maddakari village in the Santabenur rict in Mysore.

- . Account of Santabennur in Mysore.
- . Account of Hoddegerra and of the Bedaru Kings, o.
- . Account of a Jangam or Priest of the Lingavant igion at Bengalur in Mysore.
- . Account of Sulakerra in the Santabanur district.
- . Account of the Mysore Kings.
- 0. Account of the passes or Ghauts and Hills in the malli Sasevahalli Mallur district in Bedunur.
- 1. Account of Hannalli in ditto.
- 2. Genealogy of the Kings of Bellaguti in ditto.

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- . Account of the Rachasi of Tonnur village in My-
- . Account of Attikoppa village in the Bedunur district.
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- 4. Account of Hira Mugulur and Chika Mugulur villages in Mysore.
- 5. Account of Yagati village in the Yagati district in ditto.
- 6. Account of Kukkasamudram in the Yagati district in ditto.
- 7. Account of the tribe of Banjaris in the Tarekeira district in Bedunur.
  - 8. Account of Mandagadda in ditto.
  - 9. Account of Nilapa at Vastara village in ditto.
  - 10. Account of Holla Honnur in ditto.
- 11. Account of the holy Places and Pools in the Anantapur district in Bedunur.

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- 1. Legendary account of the holy Salagramam vil-lage in Bedunur.
  - 2. Account of Merurwa village in ditto.
  - 3. Account of Anna Kannambadi in ditto.
  - 4. Account of Terumala Kodu village in ditto.
  - 5. Account of Sosalla Agrahara in ditto.
  - 6. Account of Ramanatha Pura Agrahara in ditto.
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  - 9. Account of Nagamangala in Mysore.

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- 1. Account of the Temples of Tippur Hoballi in M\_y sore.
- 2. Account of the Eighteen Classes of the Hindo —05, procured in Mysore.
- 3. Account of Vastara with the Genealogy of Wastara Rajas in Mysore.
- 4. Genealogical account of the Rajas of Ekker in ditto.

- 5. Genealogical account of the Kaladi Rajas in ditto.
- 6. Account of the Religious Actions of the Lingawants in ditto.
- 7. Another Copy of the Genealogy of the Kaladi Rajas preserved in the hands of Vira Basaranna Gowda at Kum-tur in Mysore.
  - 8. Account of Hyder, Navab of Seringapatam.
- 6. Account of Mullur and Sasevahulli district in Mysore.
- 10. Account of the Plantations of Betel, and Nut Gardens &ca. in the Jada Anavati.
- 11. Account of the Agriculture, and different sorts of Grain that are produced in the Jada Anavatti district.
- 12. List of the different sorts of Trees, Animals and Birds in Bedunur.

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- 1. Account of Mulbagal in Mysore.
- 2. Account of the celebrated Hill Chandravana Parvat otherwise named Vayu Parvat, or Baba Buden Pahad, in Bedunur.
  - 3. Legendary account of Bettadapur in Mysore
- 4. Account of Gáju Agraháram in the Anantpur district in Bedunur.
  - 5. Account of Holla Hannur in ditto.
  - 6. Account of *Udugúni* in ditto.
- 7. Account of Shahanagar otherwise called Hussen-pur in ditto.
  - 8. Account of Vetalapur in ditto.
- 9. Account of Nanda Ram of the Rajputra cast at Tunchar village in ditto.

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- 1. Account of Syed Yakub at Maddur Chemapatam in Mysore.
- 2. Account of the Export and Import of Goods together with the weights and measures in the districts of Ekri and Sagar in Bedunur.

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- 3. Account of the agriculture and produce of the Nut Gardens, Pepper, Cardamoms and Grains, &c. in the district of Chendraguti in ditto.
- 4. List of the different sorts of Grain in the Chendraguti district of Bedunur.
- 5. Account of the Manufacture of Trumpets and other Musical Instruments in the Mysore country.
- 0. Account of the weights and touch of different sorts of Coins with their stamps, and of their value in the Jadda Anavati Chouti district in Bedunur.
- 7. Account of the Tribe of Balers or Hunters with their customs and manners in Bedunur.

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1. Revenue settlement of the Rayas for the district of Dankenikotta.

### VIII.

- 1. Account of Jemalabad in Mysore.
- 2. Account of Sringeri wherein the celebrated Matham of Senkaráchari is situated, in Bedunur.
- 3. Account of the different Rivers in the Nagar district.
  - 4. Provincial account of the Nagar district.
- 5. Account of Chitra Durg with the Genealogy of the Chitra Durg Palligars.
  - 6. Account of Scirangapatam:
- 7. List of the Kings of the Solar Race procured in Mysore.
- 8. Legendary account of the holy Temple at Hari-hara in Mysore.
  - 9. Genealogy of the Palligars of Yalahamád in ditto
  - 10. Account of Mallur in Mysore.
  - 11. Account of Terakanambi in ditto.
  - 12. Account of Badda Ballapur in ditto.

- 13. Account of the Karniks of Badda Ballapur in ditto.
- 14. Genealogy account of the Rajas of Kaladi Samas-thanam in Bedunur.
  - 15. Account of Seringapatam:
  - 16. Account of Rana Rayaguda in ditto.

## IX.

- 1. Account of the conquest of Nizam al Mulk otherwise called Asefjah, collected in Mysore.
- 2. Some account of the Kings of Anagundi, collected in Mysore.
- 3. Account of the Kings of Hastinavati otherwise called Dehli, collected in Mysore.
- 4. Account of the arrival of Tippu Sultan at Devana-
- 5. Revenue account of Tobacco contracted for by Topu Sultan.
  - 6. Some account of the settlement of Tippu Sultan.
  - 7. Account of Bijanagar, collected in Mysore.

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- 1. Account of the holy place of Kanchana Kutta in the Yadatora district of Mysore.
  - 2. Account of Periapatam in ditto.
  - 3. Account of the Gorakhnath Religion in Mysore,
  - 4. Account of the Kapal Religion in ditto.
- 5. Account of the ancient City of Balal Rayadurgam at Koppa Habelli in Mysore.
- 6. Account of the holy place of Chandra Guti in Bedunur.
  - 7. Legendary account of Killadi in the Bedunur district.
  - 8. Account of Halla Bede in Bedunur.
  - 9. Account of Koppam in ditto.
- 10: Account of Kannambadi in the Bukenkaira district in Mysore.

## XI.

- 1. Ancient Record found at Kikeri which contains an account of the construction of the Water courses of the Kaveri river to some of the villages of Srirangapatam in the reign of Chikadeva Ray, and the particulars of the Mysore Rajas, as well as the measurement of the Forts of Mysore and Srirangapatam.
  - 2. Account of Humcha in Bedunur.
  - 3. Account of Maddegiri in Mysore.
  - 4. Account of Sugámi Agraháram in ditto?
  - 5. Account of Sagnahálli Agraháram in ditto.
  - 6. Genealogy of Virabhadra Naik King of Nagar.
- 7. Account of the Import and Export of goods from Sugar to different parts and countries in Bedunur.
  - 8. Account of Ekkeri and Sagar in Bedunur.
  - 2. Account of the amusements peculiar to the Hindus.
  - 10. Some account of the Marattas in Mysore.
- 11. Account of the ancient Chakravertis or the Emperors of the Four ages with their dates.
- 12. Account of the Jaina Religion with their manners and customs, related by Padmaya, Jain Purohit of Madagiri Mysore.
- 13. Ancient Prophecy containing the Genealogy of the Bijanagar or Vijayanagaram Princes, &c. related by Virupia to Anajayu, disciples of the Jangam religion: this mannscript is in the hands of Narasambhatta.

#### XII.

- 1. Memoir of Hyder Naik.
- 2. Account of Sivanasamudram in the Mysore district.
  - 3. Memoir of Tippu Sultan.
  - 4. Account of Badda Ballapur in Mysore district.

#### XIII.

1. Account of Srirangapatanam or Seringapatam.

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- 1. Account of Salakeira in the Santabenur district.
- 2. Account of Santabenur.
- 3. Account of Pawagad in ditto.
- 4. Specimen of Mahratta characters verified by various people in Mysore.
- 5. Some account of Mandana Misra procured in ditto.
- 6. Some account of the holy river Tungubhadra and of Harihara Kshetra on its banks.
  - 7. Account of Chika Naiken Kotta in Mysore.

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- 1. Account of Chitra Durgam.
- 2. Account of Beluchode in the Chira Durgan dis-
  - 3. Account of Aneji in ditto.
  - 4. Account of Tullaka in ditto-
  - 5. Account of Mulakala Muru in ditto.
  - 6. Account of Doddari in ditto.
  - 7. Account of Holala Kerra in ditto.
  - 8. Account of Konnukoppa in ditto.
  - 9. Account of Gudekotta in ditto.
  - 10. Account of Basavapatnam in Bedunur.
  - 11. Account of Hariharam.
  - 12. Account of Santabennur in Bedunur.
- 13 Account of Sulakeira in Santabennur district in ditto.
  - 14. Account of Honahalli in the Chitra Durgam district.
  - 15. Account of Srirangapatanam or Seringapatam.
- 16. Genealogical account of the Kings of Nidegullu Samasthanam in Mysore.
  - 17 Account of Maddegiri in ditto.
  - 18. Account of Budahalu in ditto.

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- 19. Account of Chenna Rayapatnam in ditto!
- 20. Copy of an ancient record containing the Genealogy of the Chitrakull Rajas preserved in the hands of Chenadangri Deva, Shanabog at Siddavana Durga in the Chitrakull district.

# XVI.

- 1. Life of Hyder Ali.
- 2. Memoir of Tippu Sultan.

## XVII.

1. Official Regulations of Tippu Sultan on Com-

## XVIII.

I. Second Copy of Tippu's Regulations.

## XIX.

I. Account of Hyder Naik.

## XX.

- I. Revenue Settlement of the Rayas for the district of Dankenikotta.
- 2. Revenue Settlement of Rayas for the district of Honahalli Copied from the Original Kadettum record preserved in the hands of village Shanabogs at Honahalli.

# WESTERN COAST.

## Ī.

- 1. (Kanara.) List of the ancient Rajas procured in the Sunda country.
- 2. (Kanara.) Account of the Habsis or Wild tribes in Sunda and Kanara.
  - 3. (Kanara.) Account of the Karamur cast in Sunda.
  - 4. (Kanara.) Account of the Maratta cast in ditto.
- 5. (Kanara.) Account of the Telugu Banijagar cast in ditto.
- 6. (Kanara.) Account of the tribe Kudekumbhar or Potters in ditto.
- 7. (Kanara) Account of the tribe of Gangadekar Vakkalegar or Gardeners in ditto.
- 8. (Kanara.) Account of the tribe of Mannu Ud-dajati or Tank Diggers in ditto.

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- 1. (Kanara.) Account of the holy place of Ban-avassi in Sunda.
- 2. (Kanara.) Account of the tribe of Chennayakula the most inferior cast of people in Sunda.
- 3. (Kanara.) Account of five Blagis of the Serisi Maganey in ditto.
- 4. (Kanara.) Account of the Konkani Religion in Sunda.
- 5. Kanara.) Account of the tribe Konchi Vukkull Jati or Gardeners in Sunda district.
- 6. (Kanara.) Account of the Mellusakherra cast in Sunda country.

- 7 (Kanara.) Account of the Madar cast in Sundat
- 8. (Kanara. Account of the tribe of Padma Salaru, or Weavers in ditto.
- 9. (Kanara.) Account of the Hullapyla Jati or wild tribes in ditto.
- 10. (Kanara.) Provincial account of Soda or Sunda, together with the Genealogy of the Kings of Sunda.

#### III.

- 1. (Kanara.) Legendary account of the holy River of Varadánadi in Sunda related in the Skandapurana.
- 2. (Kanara.) Account of Mayura Varma. King of the Kalamla race, and some account of Kerala, Malayalam &c.
- 3. (Marratta.) Legendary account of Srinivas Kshel-ram at Balamuri in Kanara.

#### IV.

- 1. (Kanara.) Account of Rama Raja and his battle with the Moguls of Dhilli, collected in Sunda.
- 2. (Kanara.) Account of the Banijagars or Traders of Banarassi in Sunda.
  - 3. (Kanara.) Account of Banavassi.
- 4. (Marratta.) Account of Sunda the Cipital of the Sunda district.
- 5. (Kanara.) Copy of an ancient record containing the Genealogical account of the Rajas of Sunda preserved in the hands of an Astronomer, Narasimha Jyotishi of Sunda.
- 6. (Kanara.) Account of a Jain Matham of Bhatta kálanka Swami a Priest of the Jainas at Sunda.
- 7. (Marratta.) Account of Belege with the Genealogy of the Bilghi Kings in Sunda.
- 8. (Marratta) Account of the tribes of Bangar, Chawadur, Ajalur and Savantaru amongst the Jainas in Kanara.
- 9. (Marratta.) Account of Mira Jan otherwise called Mirjan in Kanara.

- 10. (Marratta.) Account of Jinadatta Ráya of Aygur written from Siriah Jain Gouda of Hornád in Kanara.
  - 11. (Marratta.) Account of Bârkúr in ditto.
- 12. (Varratta) Account of Sákán Ráya and Jina-ca'ta Itaja ancient Jain Kings of Hobcha and Hosapattan cattes in Kanara.

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- J. (Marratta.) Account of Karkal and the Genealogy of the Kings of Karkal in Kanara.
- 2. (Marratta.) Abridged account of the Jaina Religion collected at Karkal in Kanara.
- 3. (Kanarc.) Account of the tribe of Choutir Kings with their banners &c. in Kanara.
- 4. (Kanara.) Account of the tribe of Ajjalaru Kings in Kinara.
- 5. (Kanara.) Chronological account of the ancient Jain Kings who ruled in Kanara and Sunda.
- 6. (Kanara) Legendary account of the Jain Temple of Purswanátha in Muda Biddri in Kanara.
- 7. (Kanara.) Account of the Priest of Kanur Matham at Udipi in Kanara.
- 8. (Kanara) Account of the Priest of Pejjavara Matham at Udipi with a List of the Books of the above Malham in Kanara.
- 9. (Kanara.) Account of the Priest of Serur Matham at Udipi in Kanara with a List of the Books of the above Matham.
- 10. (Kanara.) Account of the Priest of Putuga Matham at Udipi Matham in Kanara.
- 11. (Kanara.) Account of the Priest of Krishnapura Matham at Udipi with a List of the Books of the above Matham.
- 12. (Kanara.) Account of the Priest of Suda Matham belonging to Udipi with a list of the books of the above Matham in Kanara.
- 13. (Kanara.) Account of the Priest of Pullemar Mathom at Udipi in ditto.

14. (Kanara.) Account of the Priest of Adhamar Matham Udipi with a list of the books of the above Matham in ditto.

#### VI.

- 1. (Kanara.) Account of old Busarur Magani in Kanara.
  - 2. (Kanara.) Account of Yalara Magani in Kanara.
- 3. (Kanara) Account of the Temple of Janardana Swami, in Koppena Magani district in Kanara.
- 4. (Kanara.) Account of Kollur Uttara Magani in ditto.
  - 5. (Kanara.) Account of Barcur Samasthánam in ditto.
- 6. (Kanara) Account of the holy place of Gokerna together with a list of the Temples and sacred shrines and Ponds in ditto.
  - 7. (Kanara) Account of Kundapur in ditto.
- 8. (Kanara.) Account of the Import and Export of Goods from Kundapur by the Gangalla river to different countries in ditto.
  - 9. (Kanara.) Account of Hemmatti Magani in ditto.
- 10. (Kanara.) Account of twenty-three Bastis or ancient Jain Temples at Girrapa below the Ghats in ditto.
  - 11. (Kanara.) Account of Bydur Magini in ditto.
  - 12. (Kanara.) Account of Kabunadu Magani in ditto.
  - 13. (Kanara.) Account of Kadari Magani in ditto.
  - 14. (Kanara.) Account of Mudelnad Magani in ditto.
  - 15. (Kanara.) Account of Edur Kandi village in ditto.
- 16. (Kanara.) Account of Hallasa Nad Magani in ditto.
- 17. (Kanara.) Legendary account of the Temple at Kumbhasi in idito.
  - 18. (Kanara.) Account of Kodakanna Magani in ditto.
  - 19. (Kanara.) Account of Mugulena Magani in ditto.
- 20. (Kanara.) Account of the Pagoda at Yellur village in di.to.

- 21. (Kanara.) Account of the Temple of Paradur Village in the Paradur Mágani or district in ditto.
- 22. (Kana a) Account of the Temple of Ballcsagara village in ditto.
- 23. (Kana a.) Account of the Temple of Eallesagara village in dato.
- 24. (Kanara.) Specimen of the Kanada Language below the Ghats in ditto.
- 25. (Kanara.) Account of Kalatodu Mágani or district in ditto.
  - 26. (Kanara.) Account of Battakalla village in ditto.
  - 27. (Kanara.) Account of Hosangadi Magani in ditto.
  - 28. (Kanara) Account of Kunjáru village in ditto.
- 29. (Kana a) Account of Kadaba Samasthanam in Tuluva Desam in ditto.
- 30. (Kanara.) Account of the holy Temple of Dharmasthala in ditto.
- 31. (Kanara.) Account of the hands carved on tomb Stones in the Kanada district in ditto.
  - 32. (Kanara.) Account of Marradála village in ditto.

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- 1. (Marratia.) Account of Gova Bander or Gova or Goa.
- 2. (Marratta.) Legendary account of Apsara Koda Matti in Kanara.
- 3. (Marratta.) Account of the different animals peculiar to the Jungles below the Ghats in ditto.
- 4. (Marratta.) Account of the Christian Churches at Kumta, Chendaver, Hanaver, Garsapa, &c. in ditto.
- 5. (Marratta.) Account of Sadasiva Ged Hill Fort in ditto.
  - 6. (Marratta.) Account of Kota Siveswar in ditto.
- 7. (Marratta.) Account of Janjira Kúrmaged Hill Fort in ditto.
  - 8. (Marratta.) Account of Aigur in ditto.

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- 9. (Marratta.) Account of the different Casts and Surnames of the Marattas collected in ditto.
- 10. (Marratta.) Account of the holy Temple of Gokarnam in ditto.
- 11. (Marratta) Account of Kadamba Raya, former Prince of Kanara.
  - 12. (Marratta) Account of Tuluva Des in ditto.

# VIII.

1. (Telugu.) Report of the progress of Krishna Rao on his journey in Sunda.

## IX.

1. (Telugu.) Report of the progress of Krishna-Rao. on his journey in the Sunda and Kana a districts from 1813 to 1814

# MALABAR.

## I.

- 1. (Telugu.) Account of the Wynád Rajas as well as the limits of the country and of the productions in the Malayálam country.
- 2. (Telugu.) Legendary account of Terunalle Kshet-ram otherwise called Sinhamallaka Kshetram in ditto.
- 3. (Telugu.) Account of the remarkable Buildings of the Temple of Ramaswami at Tellicherry in ditto.
- 4. (Telugu.) Account of the celebrated Temples in the Teravankur district in Maláyalam.

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- 1. (Telugu.) Account of the Temple on the Chenramalla Hill with notice of the Inscriptions and Images of the above Temple in ditto.
  - 2. (Telugu.) Account of the Kannanur Bibi in ditto.
- 3. (Telugu.) Genealogical account of Avenatu Nayer Zemindar of the Payeruma'a district in Malayálam.
- 4. (Telugu.) Account of the Rajas of Kolikattu district with their manners and customs, &c. in ditto.
  - 5. (Telugu.) Account of the Kera'a Rajyam.
- 6. (Telugu.) Account of Cheruman Perumal, a re-nowned King of Kerala.
- 7. (Telugu.) Genealogical account of the Kolla'ari Rajas.
- 8. (Telugu.) Genealogy of the Cholali Swarupam and Edaprabhu Rajas in Malayálam.
- 9. (Telugu.) Genealogical account of the Kottayem Rajas in dtto.

- 10. (Telugu.) Genealogical account of Nambeyar Zemindar of Erucyn Nad in ditto.
- 11. (Telugu.) Genealogical account of the Karrata Natu Rajas.
- 12. (Telugu.) Genealogical account of Valenayer Zemindar of Payeru Mallanad in dit o.
- 13. (Telugu.) Genealogical account of the Kurumta Nad Rajas.
- 14. (Telugu.) Account of Rendutara district, with remarks on the Temple of Bhagavati in ditto.

#### III.

- 1. (Malayálam) Chronological notice of Malayálam, containing the dates of the deaths of Krishna Swami of the Pandus, and of Cheruman Parumal.
- 2. (Malayálam.) Account of hunting in the Malayá-lam country, containing Two Chapters.
- 3. (Malayalam.) Account of the agriculture of the Kerala Desam, containing Three Chapters.
- 4. (Malayálam.) Regulations of the Kerala Desam, in Two Chapters.
  - 5. (Malayulam.) Original account of Kerala Desam.
- 6. (Malayálam.) History of Sankarachárya composed originally in the Sanscrit Language.
  - 7. (Malayálam.) Memorandum of Malayálam Books.
- 8. (Malayálam.) Regulations of Malayálam related in Verse.
- 9. (Malayá'am.) Account of the Tribe of Mapula Már at Pannaki village in Malayálam.
- 10. (Malayálam.) Account of Yugeyar at Allipaddambu village in ditto.
- 11. (Malayálam). Account of Kollikútay a, Chief of the Mapula Cast at Kalikota in ditto.
- 12. (Malayálam.) Account of the Tribe of Teyerjati or Toddy Drawers in Malayálam.
- 13. (Malayálam.) Account of Parakun Mitil in the Kurumba Nád district.

- 14. (Malayálam.) Account of Manikya Settu a Jain inhabitant of Kalikota.
- 15. (Malayálam.) Account of Musa chief Inhabitant of Mangatambalam village in Malayálam country.
- 16. (Malayálam) Account of Pannayur villagein the Kutanad district.
- 17. (Malayálam.) Account of Savakkudu Ayirnad in the Hobeti district.
- 18. (Malayálam.) Account of the Kurumba Nad Raja in Malayálam.
- 19. (Malaydlam.) Account of the tribe of Kunneyar Punnekir in ditto.

#### IV.

- 1. (Malayálam.) Rules of granting Lands for sale and on Mortgage in the Malayálam country.
- 2. (Telugu.) Some account of the laws of Malayalam related by Verses from the learned Pandits of the South and North part of the Malayalam country.
- 3. (Telugu.) Account of Rama Raja of the Teravan-kur Samasthanam in Malayalam.
- 4. (Telugu.) Genealogical account of Kollattu Swa-rupam or Cherakal Rajas.
- 5. (Telugu.) General Sketch of the ancient Rajas of Malayálam with their works and dates, together with an account of Keralam &c.
- 6. (Telugu.) Genealogical account of Kollatu Swarupa Raviverma Raja of Cherakal in Malayalam.
- 7. (Telugu.) Rules of giving sons in adoption to the Travenkur Samasthanam from the Cherakal Samasthnam.

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- 1. (Malayalam.) Account of Mallaparra Koyah in the Vettalanad district.
- 2. (Malayalam.) Account of Vullura Nad or Angadi Puram Rajas in Malayalam.
- 3. (Malayálam.) Explanation of an Astronomical Table given by Kanneyar Panakemmar Astronomer in ditto-

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- 4. (Malayalam.) Account of Alaxen Kadari at Kalikata Nagaram in ditto.
- 5. (Malayálam.) Account of Koya Vitil Koyak or Samúdri Koyah at Kalikata Nagaram in ditto.
- 6. (Malayalam.) Account of the Mosque at Terma-rangodi in ditto.
- 7. (Malayálam.) Account of Kuta Nati Numbedi in the Malayálam country.
- 8. (Malayálam.) Account of the tribe of Kammatta Tattam Mar, Coiners at Kalikata in ditto.
- 9. (Malayálam.) Some account of Malayálam, ebained from Narári Namburi in ditto.
- 10. (Malayálam.) Legendary account of Pannayur Kshetram in ditto.
- 11. (Ma'ayálam.) Account of Kodari Namburi Pad in ditto.
- 12. (Malayálam.) Account of Senkar Kodiral at Vettala Nad Senkar Narrain Kshetram in ditto.
- 13. (Malayálam.) Account of Kudalore Námburi in Malayálam.
  - 14. (Malayálam.) Account of Kuta Nad in Malayálam
- 15. (Malayálam.) Account of the Terumana Chari Raja in ditto.
- 16. (Arabic.) Account of Kannur Khadi in Malayalam.
  - 17. (Málayálam.) Account of Kondavat Tangallin ditto.

#### VI.

- 1. (Telugu.) Report of the Progress of Nitala Naina from 1816 February to March 1819, on his Journey in the Travenkur district in the Malayálam country.
- 2. (Tamul) An account of the customs and manners of the Smarta Bramins of Keralam.
- 3. (Tamul.) Account of the birth of Senkaráchárya and his forty-six curses on the Namburi Bramins of Malayálam.

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- 1. (Tanul.) Account of the different tribes of the Malayálam country.
- 2. (Tamul) Account of the Temple at Tirukmakode in ditto.
- 3. (Tamul) Revenue Account of Kavalapar Nadin ditto.
- 4. (Telugu.) Genealogy of the Kavalapar Nayer Zemindar of Kavalapar Nad in ditto.
- 5. (Tanul.) Copy of the Record of Kolikatu preserved in the hands of the Scnadhipati at Kolikatu Samasthanam in ditto.
- 6. (Malayálam.) Some Geographical accounts in the Malayálam Language.
- 7. (Malayálam.) Copy of an ancient record on Palm leaves of Naduratam Nad in the Palakad district.
- 8. (Malayálam.) Copy of the Malayálam record of Puducheri preserved in the hands of Uddachari Manadeyar of the above village in the Palakad district.
- 9. (Tamul.) Account of the Temple of Teruvaltore. Kshetram in ditto.

#### VIII.

- I. (Tamul.) Account of the Tribe of Nayen Mar in Malayálam.
- 2. (Tamul.) Legendary account of the Temple of Udikesava Permal at Teravattur in the Travenkur district in Malayálam.
- 3. (Tamul.) Genealogical account of Nanjekaracan who ruled at Nanjanad in former times in Malayálam.
- 4. (Tamul.) Account of Teruvangode otherwise called Teruvatan gode village in ditto.
- 5. (Tamul.) Account of the Mountaineers residing on the Panmalla Hill in the Travenkur district in ditto.
- 6. Tamul.) Account of the celebrated Temple of Inantasena of Teruvenandapuram in ditto.

- 1. (Tamul.) Legendary account of the Narain Swami in the Pagoda at Terupanetora Kotta in Kochi Rajyam.
- 2. (Tamul.) List of the villages of Yaddapalli Yada Rajyam in Malayálam.
- 3. (Tamul.) Account of the agriculture in Teruralangode Samasthanam in Malayalam.
  - 4. (Tamul.) Account of the Products in ditto.
  - 5. (Tamul.) Account of the Revenues in ditto-
- 6. (Tamul.) List of the Paddy Fields and dry Fields in the Malayálam district.
- 7. (Tamul.) Account of the Wild Tribes residing on the Nila Malla Hill in the Travenkur district.
- 8. (Tanul.) Account of the Imports and Exports of Goods in Senganechari district in Malayálam.
- 9. (Tanul) Account of the Wild Tribes or Pu-layemmar residing on the Hills of Konjerapalli in ditto.
- 10. (Tamul.) Account of the Aresamar residing on the Savari Malla Hill in ditto.
- 11. (Tamul.) Account of the Tribe of Plapalli Bramins at Ambalapula in ditto.
  - 12. (Tamul) Account of the Tribe of Vareyer in ditto.
- 13. (Tamul.) Account of the Tribe of Ellakár in Malayálam.
- 14. (Tamul) Account of the Nayer otherwise called Prabhus in duto.
- 15. (Tamul.) Account of the Tribe Nandu Manesagar in ditto.
- 16. (Tamul) Account of the dates and years of the Kaliyug Rajas.
- 17. (Tamul.) Account of the Grants and Rules of the people in Malayálam.
  - 18. (Tamul.) Account of the Seasons in Malayalam.
- 19. (Tamul.) Account of the produce of the Sugar Cane in ditto.

20. (Tamul.) Rules for various Officers, in the Maz lay álam country.

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- 1. (Tamul. Legendary account of the holy Temple at Erungal Kodda in the Mukindapuram district in ditto.
- 2. (Tamul) Account of the Setur Desam with the limits and Hills &ca. of Malay álam.
- 3. (Tamul.) Account of Vaddalanjari, Palaynore, Tekku, and Mangalam villages, with the Hills and Boundaries, in the Sellakur district in ditto.
- 4. (Tanul.) Account of Jyrnad in Tallapalli district in ditto.
- 5. (Tamul.) Account of the holy Temple of Vad-dakannatha at Treshwapur in ditto.
- 6. (Tamul.) Accounts of the villages of the Yan-amakall district in ditto.
- 7. (Tamul.) Account of the Temple at Parumanam in ditto.
- 8. (Tamul.) Account of the Tribe Atteyanmar at Parumanam in Yanamakall district in ditto.
- 9. (Tamul.) Account of Tachudaya Kymal in the Mukundapuram district.
- 10. (Tamul.) Account of the Temple at Avuttatur in the Kotachari district.
- 11. (Tamul.) Account of the celebrated Temple of the Goddess Bhagavati at Kodungallu village in ditto.
- 12. (Tamul.) Legendary account of the Temple of Mahadeva at Terunanjekallam in the Kodangallur district.
  - 13. (Tamul.) Account of Puduvi in the Kochi district.
- 14. (Tamul.) Account of the annual Ceremony of the Temple at Treshwapur Kshetram.
- 15. (Tamul) List of the villages of the Teruvankur district with an account of Individual families, Houses &ca. of the above district.
- 16. (Tamul.) List of the villages of the Kochi district, with an account of the Individual families and Houses,

- 17. (Tamul.) Genealogical account of Mulur Karra Kotta Mannakottachen Zemindar of Jyrnad.
- 18. (Tamul.) Account of the holy Temple at Talley-embalam in the Jyrnad district.
- 19. (Tamul) Legendary account of the Temple at Muduvarra Ambalam in ditto.
- 20. (Tamul) Account of the Temple of Ayen Tollu in ditto.
- 21. (Tamul) Account of the Cocoa Nut and Betel Nut Gardens at Andekatumuri village
- 2: (Tamul) Account of the Atteyemmar and Valleya Modalálar casts in the Traverkur and Kochi districts.
- 23. (Tamul.) Account of the Pulayer Yatu Vulleyangan Mar casts in the Treshwa Pur district in Malayalam.
- 24. (Tamul.) Account of Kunjekrishna Manarana, Prime minister of the Kochi Rajah.
- 25. (Tamul.) List of the custom Houses of the Kochi district.
- 26. (Tamnl.) Revenue account of the Kodangalur district in ditto.
- 27. (Tamul.) List of the goods that are selling at Kollettu Kambole City.
- 28. (Tamul) Account of the Revenue Lands of the Kochi district.
  - 29. (Tamul.) List of the Temples in the Kochi district
- 30. (Tamul) List of the charitable Choultries in the Kochi district.

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- 1. (Tamul) Account of the holy Temple of Janardana Swami at Varkara Kshetram in the Travenkur district.
- 2. (Tamul). Account of the five Celebrated Temples at Kolatupalli and other places situated on the range of the Hills in the Travenkur district.
- 3: (Tamul.) Account of the Temple of Viranangavu Sasta at Parunga'am in the Travenkur district.

- 4. (Tamul.) Account of the Wild tribes of Malla Aresemmar, Kaneyalar, Mala Vellammar, &c. residing on the Hills of the Travenkur district.
- 5. (Tamul.) Account of the Establishment of the Temple of Senkara Narain Swami at Návayekolam Ahoranamburi Pada Kshetram in ditto.
- 6. (Tamul) Genealogical account of the Rajas of Travenkur in Malayálam.
  - 7. (Tamul) Account of the Anreyanatu Pula in ditto.
- 8. (Tamul.) List of the villages and Temples in the Aryanad district.
- 9. (Tamul.) Account of the Temple of Anandesword Maha Deva at Aryanad in the Travenkur district.
- 10. (Tamul) Ditto ditto of the Temple of Pulemutu Sasta in ditto.
- 11. (Tamul.) Ditto of the Temple of Mannadi Bhagarati Goddess at Ayengal Matham in ditto.
- 12. (Tamul.) Account of Aryanad in the Travenkur district.
- 13. (Tamul.) Account of Nadugad and Onamannakall in ditto.

#### XII.

- 1. (Tamul.) Account of the Temple of Krishna Swami at Ambalapula a village in the Travenkur district in Mala-yálam.
- 2. (Tamul.) Account of the tribe of Krisyan (Christians of the Malabar coast) Nasrani Mapula Mar at Putangor and Palayangore villages in ditto.
- 3. (Tamul.) Account of the Temple of Kallakotta in ditto.
- 4. (Tamul.) Account of the Temple of the Goddess Palliarakave Bhagavati at Kavall village in ditto.
- 5. (Tamul.) Account of the Temple of the God Sasta at Anaprambukkall in ditto.
- 6. (Tamul.) Legendary account of Tullavadi Vishnu Kshetram in Malayalam.
- 7. (Tamul.) Ditto of the Temple of Teruvullarpan Kshetram in ditto.

- 8. (Tamul.) Legendary account of Vallabha Kshetram.
- 9. (Tamul.) Account of the Temple of Mangombu B'agavati at Paliankunnu village in the Ambalapula district.
- 10. (Tamul.) Account of the Temple of Paddeparkave Bhagavati at Semt akolan in ditto.
- 11. (Tamul.) Account of the Temple of Sasta at Tahali in ditto.
- 12. (Tamul.) Account of the Temples of Kamburatu, Vishnu and Bhadrakali and of the Totill Varanáttu Kutam Images &c. in the Karumad district.
- 13. (Tamul) Account of the Temple of the Goddess Pannayennar Kave Bhagavati in the Teruvallayi district.
- 14. (Tamul) Legendary account of Sivakshetram at Korunde in ditto.
- 15. (Tamul) Account of Senganachari village in the Senganachari district.
- 16. (Tamul) Legendary account of Kandeyur Sixa-kshetram in the Mavelekerra district.
- 17. (Tamul.) Account of the Temple of Mahadera in the village of Pandálam.
- 18. (Tamul.) Account of the Temple of Mahadera at Venmani in the Pandálam district.
- 19. (Tamul.) Account of the holy place of Subrahmanya Kshetram at Tumbanád in ditto.
- 20. (Tamul.) Legendary account of Singanore Sivakshetram in the Mavellikerra district.
- 21. (Tamul.) Account of the Temple in Arumola village in the Terusalli district.
- 22. (Tamul.) Account of the Temple of the Goddess Patáli Bhagavati in the Kottarakerra district.
- 23. (Tamul.) Account of the Temple of Bhagapati in Manadi village.
- 24. (Tamul.) Account of the Temple of Pavambai Deva in Pavambai village in the Manapalli district.
- 25. (Tamul.) Account of the Temple belonging to the Konkani casts at Mayen Kolam in the Travenkur district.

- 26. (Tamul.) Account of the Mosque of the Sona Mapula Mar cast in ditto.
- 27. (Tamul) Account of Barani Kave Temple in Rampuram village in the Travenkur district.
- 28. (Tamul.) Legendary account of Nangayar Kulanga Kshetram in the Travenkur district.
- 29. (Tauul.) Ditto ditto of the Subrahmanya Pagoda at Arepaddu in ditto.

#### XIII.

- 1. (Tanul.) Account of the four divisions of the Nagamar cast with their Religious customs and manners, in the Malayalam country.
- 2. (Tamul.) Account of the daily allowance of the Pagoda at Teruvullé village in ditto.
- 3. (Tamul.) Ditto of the daily allowance of the Pagoda at Aramola in the Teruvullé district.
- 4. (Tamul) Account of the branch of the Kárana Vanmar Race at Tarrattu in ditto.
- 5. (Tamul) Account of the Namburimar Pottemar in the Teruvulé district.
- 6. (Tamul) Dissertation on Sowing different sorts of Grains in the Teruvullé district.
- 7. (Tamul.) Enumeration of the various officers with their duties in the Teruvullé district.
- 8. (Tamul.) Account of the Revenues of the Terurullé district.
- 9. (Tamul.) Schedule of articles on which customs are levied in the Teruvullé district.
- 10. (Tamul) Account of the Revenue of Kavellikerra district.
- 11. (Tamul) Account of the daily allowance for the temple of Maha Deva at Kundeyur in ditto.
- 12. (Tamul.) List of different sorts of goods that are produced in the Mavellikerra district.
- 13. Tamul) Account of the daily allowances for the Pagoda of Krishna Swami at Mavellikerra.

- 14. (Tamul) Account of the Export and Import of Goods in the Pandálam district with some account of the Mohammedan people in Pandálam.
- 15. (Tamul.) Account of the Goods that are Produced in the Pandálam district.
- 16. (Tamul) Account of the limits and boundaries of Pandálam.
- 17. (Tamul.) Account of the allowance for the Pagoda of Muha Dera at Pandálam.
- 18. (Tamul.) Description of the Sastan Fort and Temple in the Kunnatur district.
- 19. (Tamul.) Catalogue of Goods that yield Revenue at Sasstankotta in Kunnatur district.
- 20. (Tanul.) Enumeration of the various duties of Asana Matur Pannekar at Kunatur.
- 21. (Tamul) Financial account of the Kunnatur district.
- 22. (Tamul.) Description of the Temple at Sastan Kotta Fort in ditto.
- 23. (Tamul.) Memoirs of the Family of Saramuli Raja at Kalikottu.
- 24. (Tamul.) Account of the produce of Iron ore on the Hills of Valembe in the Kottarkerra district in Malayalam.
- 25. (Tamul.) List of the Goods liable to be taxed at the Custom House of Kottarkerra district in ditto.
- 26. (Tamul.) Account of the Revenue of the Kottar-kerra district.
- 27. (Tamul.) Account of the Family of Atingal Raja in the Sarayem Kil district.
- 28. (Tamul.) Account of the Elvar Cast in the Sarayem Kil district.
  - 29. (Tamul.) Account of the Products of ditto.
- 30. (Tanul.) The Revenue account of the Sarayem Kil district.
  - 31. (Tamul.) Ditto ditto of the Karnapalli district.
  - 32. (Tamul.) Account of the Produce of ditto.

- 33. (Tamul.) Account of the Tribe Nambeyar in the Kochi district.
- 34. (Tamul.) List of manufactures in the Puranad district.
- 35. (Tamul.) List of the Chowkis in the Kochi Sams-
  - 36. (Tamul.) Account of the Revenues of Kochi.
- 37. (Tamul.) Ditto ditto of the Mukundapuram district.
- 38. (Tamul.) Account of the holy Temple of Kuta Manika Kshetram in the Erangalkoda village.
- 39. (Tamul.) Account of the Revenues of the Trish-wur district.
  - 40. (Tanul.) Ditto ditto of the Setur district.
- 41. (Tamul.) List of the Rivers in the Valapanad district.
- 42. (Tamul.) Account of Pulapanad with remarks on the Hills, Caves, &c.
- 43. (Tamul.) Revenue account of the Sellakur district.
  - 44. (Tamul.) Ditto ditto of the Kodungalur district.
  - 45. (Tamul.) Ditto ditto of the Kanayennore district.
- 46. (Tamul.) Account of the Nedar Mohammed Mapula Cast at Pennanechari in Malayálam.

#### XIV.

- 1. (Tamul.) Genealogical account of the Palakatti Rajas in ditto.
- 2. (Tamul.) Account of the Goddess Bhagavati at Kalikalangerra Yamur in the Palakatti district.
- 3. (Tamul) Account of the different tribes of the Malayálam Brahmans.
- 4. (Tamul.) List of the People of different Nations in the Malayálam country.

#### XV.

1. (Tamul.) Rules for performing the Ceremony of Anampandaya in the Malayalam country:

- 2. (Tamul.) List of the Books that are in the Yadapalli Raja's palace in Teruvankur.
- 3. (Timul.) Account of the Annual Charges of the Teruvankur Rajas and of the amount of the Revenue expenditure of Teruvankur.
- 4. (Tanul.) List of the districts that produce To-bacco and Pepper in the Malayálam country.
  - 5. (Tamul.) List of the districts of Teruvankur.
  - 6. (Tamul.) List of the Choultris in Terwoankur.
- 7. (Tamul) Account of the goddess Yalanga Bhagavati in the Vakettu district.
- 8. (Tamul.) Account of the goddess Vallur Bhagavati in the Vakkettu district.
- 9. (Tanul.) Account of the Temple of Nilakantha Swami at Yatu Manur:
- 10: (Tamul) Description of the Vedagiri Hill at Kurumallur Kerra in the Yatu Manur district.
- 11. (Tanul.) Account of the Temple of Krishna Swami at Teruvappur Kerra in the Kottayem district.
- 12. (Tamul.) Ditto of the Temple of Mahadeva at Teruvallapalli in Senganachari district.
- 13. (Tamul.) Account of Sambahachari Raja of Ambala Palla.
- 14. (Tamul.) Genealogy of Kannur Kar.
- 15. (Tamul.) Account of Tamara Kolam with a description of the Boundaries of the above place in the Travenkur district.
- 16. (Tamul.) Account of the Rules of carrying off the Women of the inferior Casts or Polayers in the Malayálam country.
- 17. (Tamul.) Account of the Muselmans at Kalli-kotta with remarks on their Mosque.
- 18. (Tamul.) Account of some Papers of the Raja of Terevetankottu.

#### XVI.

1. (Tamul.) A Malayálam Book containing an Account of Kerala, &c. translated into Tamul.

12. (Tamul) A copy from an original Manuscript in the possession of the Bibi of Kananore in Malayalam.

#### XVII.

- 1. (Tamul.) Customs and Manners of the Nambudari Brahmans in Malayálam.
- 2. (Tanul.) Ditto ditto of the Atyemmar Brahmans in ditto.
- 3. (Tamul.) Ditto ditto of the Pundara Tella Mar Brahmans in ditto.
- 4. (Tamul.) Ditto ditto of the Pattemar Brahmans in ditto.
- 5. (Tamul.) Ditto ditto of the Yemberan Mur Brahmans in ditto.
- 6. (Tamul.) Ditto ditto of the Pattar Mar Brahmans in ditto.
- 7. (Tamul.) Ditto ditto of the Areya Pattar Mar Brahmans in ditto.
- 8. (Tamul.) Ditto ditto of Pattarunegal Brahmans in ditto.
- 4 9. (Tamul.) Ditto ditto of the Elayatu Brahmans in ditto.
- 10. (Tamul.) Ditto ditto of the Muttadu Brahmans in ditto.
- 11. (Tamul.) Ditto ditto of the Wunneteri Pandar Brahmans.
- 12. (Tamul.) Ditto ditto of the Nambesen Mar Brahmans.
- 13. (Tamul.) Ditto ditto of the Ahapodu Vall Brahmans in ditto.
- 14. (Tamul.) Ditto ditto of the Parapodu Vall Brahmans in ditto.
- 15. (Tamul.) Ditto ditto of the Nambadi Brahmans in ditto.
  - 16. (Tamul.) Ditto ditto of the Nambeyar cast in ditto.
- 17. (Tamul.) Ditto ditto of the Yareya Mar Cast in ditto.

- 18. (Tamul.) Customs and Manners of the Pushpakan cast in Malayúlam.
- 19. (Tamul.) Ditto ditto of the Pusharatti Cast in ditto.
  - 20. (Tamul.) Ditto ditto of the Sakar Cast in ditto!
- 21. (Tamul.) Ditto ditto of the Kshetriya or sovereign Cast in ditto.
- 22. (Tamul.) Ditto ditto of the Samanla or sovereign Cast in ditto.
- 23. (Tamul.) Ditto ditto of the Tambe Mar Cast in ditto.
  - 24. (Tanul.) Ditto ditto of the Adeyadi Cast in ditto.
- 25. (Tamul.) Ditto ditto of Wotagraham Pannekor Cast in ditto.
- 26. (Tanul.) Ditto ditto of the Plapalli Namburi Mar Cast in ditto.
- 27. (Tamul.) Ditto ditto of the Nayamor Cast in ditto.
  - 28. (Tamul.) Ditto of the Kanesa Cast in ditto.
- 29. (Tamul.) Ditto ditto of the Pannum Cast in ditto.
  - 30. (Tamul.) Ditto ditto of the Mukuvar cast in ditto.
  - 31. (Tamul.) Ditto ditto of the Elvar Cast in ditto.

#### XVIII.

1. (Telugu.) Report of the Progress of Nittala Naina on his journey in Malayalam and Kongeyem from 1807 to 1813.

#### XIX.

1. (Telugu.) Report of the Progress of Nittala Naina on his journey in Malayálam, from April 1816; to February 1821.

### MAHRATTA.

#### I.

- 1. Genealogical account of the Padshahs of Bijapur together with a former account of the Revenues of that district in the Dekkan.
  - 2. Account of Gopichand Raja of Bengal.
- 3. List of the Kings and of the ancient Cities of Hindustan and Guzarat.
- 4. Journal of Narain Rao, and Anand Rao from Ahmednagar to Aurangabad.
- 5. Remarks of the Route from Ahhmednagar to Aurungabad by Narain Rao. and Anand Rao.
  - 6. Account of the City of Ahmednagar.
  - 7. Account of the village Roza.
  - 8. Account of Hemanda Panth.
- 9. Genealogical account of the Bhosalas and the Pesh-
  - 10. Account of the City of Puna.

#### II.

1: Genealogical account of Babaji Bhosala of the race of Pratapa Bhosala King of Hingani, Davulag ave Boradi and Puna &c.

#### III.

- 1. List of Kyfiyats or Memoirs collected and sent from Aurengabad.
  - 2. Victory of Sewaji Raja, Prince of Salara.
  - 3. Historical account of Puna.

- 4. The War and Campaign of Baji Rao, Peshwa and Trimbaka Rao Senapati in Hindustan.
- 5. The War between Baji Rao and the Nawab Naser Jeng Bahadur.
- 6. Memoir of the Battle of Viswas Rao, Sadasiva Bhau and the Abdali at Kurukshetram.
- 7. Memoir of the Death of Narain Rao, by Raghunath Rao.
  - 8. Memoir of Sindiah.
  - 9. Memoir of Holkar.

#### IV.

- 1. Account of the War of Salivahan with Vikramarka Raja.
  - 2. History of the four Schemes of Lubdhaháni.
- 3. Account of the Miracles of Dumaji Panth a Disciple of the Vyshnara Religion.
- 4. Account of Prasanna Prabhu Prince of the City of Prakatanagar.
- 5. Account of the holy place of Mandava Gunna village in the Ahmednager district.
- 6. Account of Hassanagangu, Bamani, Padshah of Bedur.
- 7. Account of Raja Rampanth and of the battle between Raghudada and Nizam Ali Khan at Rakchasi Bhutana on the banks of the Godaveri.
- 8. Memoir of the Battle of Daud Khan with Hasan Ali Khan in the Dekhan.
- 9. Narrative of the mode of keeping accounts in the time of the Peshwa.
- 10. List of the Mahratta Cavalry, in the time of Sarayi Madhava Rao Panth Pradhán.
- 11. List of the Salaries and Jagirs of the Mahratta Cavalry.

#### γ.

1. A short account of the Revenue of the Fifteen Subahs in Hindustan under the Government of Akbar Padsha Emperor of Delhi.

#### VI.

1. Account of the Kings of the four ages, and the Genealogical account of the Mahratta Kings of Satarah.

#### VII.

1. Account of the War of Viswas Rao Bhau Saheb of the Mahrattas.

#### VIII:

1. Genealogical account of Nana Saheb.

#### IX.

1. Account of Sahu Raja, and of his victories.

#### $\mathbf{X}$ .

1. Account of *Enams* and *Jagirs* granted to the Silladars of the Mahratta Army in lieu of payment, for the Fessali year 1204.

#### XI.

1. Genealogical account of Maloji Ghorpeddah and his War with the Moguls.

#### XII.

1. Account of Nawab Naser jung's War with the Mahratta Peshwah.

#### XIII.

1. Account of Viswas Rao Bhau Saheb.

#### XIV.

1. Account of Aurengzeb Padshah.

#### XV.

1. Memoir of the Battle of Viswas Ras Bhau Saheb at Panipet.

#### XVI.

1. Estimate of the Aurengabad Subha with an account of its Pergunnalis, Circars, Mahals, villages, Revenues, &c.

#### XVII.

1. Account of the Prince Rajabhuvarah.

#### XVIII.

1. Account of the Birth of Salivahan, and his War with Vinramarka the Raja of Ujayin.

#### XIX.

- 1. Account of Sivaji Raja, and of his War with the Padshah of Delhi.
- 2. Account of the five Tribes of the Mahratta Brahmans.
- 3: Account of the Battle of Pannipet, detailed in a letter from Raghunath Rao Yadava to the Peshwah, Srimant Raghunath Rao Dada, ending with a description of the defeat of the Mahratta Army, and of the escape of Malharji Holker.
- 4. Genealogical account of Raghuji Bhosala Prince of Nagpore.
- 5. Genealogical account of the Mahratta Prince, Sahu Raja.
  - 6. Account of the War of Sedobah at Kurukshetram.

#### XX.

- 1. Account of the holy place of Lohadanda Kshetra, otherwise called Panderpur.
- 2. Account of the agriculture, productions, commerce, weights and measures, &c. with a list of Beasts and Birds in the Ahmednagar district.
  - 3 Account of Kumara Ali Sahan of Hindustan.
- 4. The Establishment of the Towns of Gujarat together with a particular account of the Government of the Rajas.

5. Account of the Birth of Vikrama Raja, Prince of Ujayin.

#### XXI.

- 1. Account of the Padshah of the City of Bijapur with an account of its Suburbs, Batteries, Gates, Barriers and Bazars, both in and out side of the Fort, and an abstract of the Revenue of the six and a half Subhas of the Dekhin, and the names of the sixteen Subhas of Hindustan, and remarkable shrines of holy persons in the city of Bijapur.
- 2. Account of Rama Raja, Prince of Deragiri, otherwise called Dowletabad.
- 3. Account of the holy places of Nasik, Tryambak, and Panchavati.
- 4. Account of the Revenue of Bijapur, commencing from 895 Fassli to the Sen 1095 and an account of the Padshahs of the Dekhin.
- 5. Account of the Hill Fort of Devagiri, and of Rama Raja.
- 6. Copy of a Record in the hands of Ramachandra Baba Brahman at Punah, containing the Chronological account of Punah and of the Dekhin.

#### XXII:

- 1. Account of the City of Kalikapuri Patnam and of Bhoja Raja.
  - 2. History of Vikrama Raja Prince of Ujayin.

#### XXIII.

1. Account of Viswas Rao Bhau Saheb.

#### XXIV.

1. Account of the Dekhin and Konkan, and of Asefjah's transactions in those countries, with a translation from Persian into Mahratta, and also an account of Ahmedanagar City.

#### XXV.

1. Thirty-two Stories of Vikrama Raja,

#### XXVI.

1. Account of the discourse between Kali and Dhar?

#### XXVII.

1. Account of the discourse between Kali and Parikshit Maha Raja.

#### XXVIII,

1. Genealogical account of Malgoji and Vitoji Eka-sala, Mahratta princes.

#### XXIX.

1. Tale of Surpanakha a giantess.

#### XXX.

1. History of Gunasagara son of Sivadatta Maha Raja, King of the City of Bharatpur and the succession of Kings.

#### XXXI.

1. TAccount of the Marriage of Rukmini.

#### XXXII,

I. Ditto-ditto-ditto.

#### XXXIII.

1. Account of Sudhama a poor friend of Krishna, who obtained abundance of riches after visiting him.

#### XXXIV.

1. Account of the Battle of Gajendra a remarkable Elephant with an Alligator in the former ages: at the conclusion of the Battle the former was protected by the God Vishnu, and the latter was slain.

#### XXXV.

- 1. Account of Sankarácharya.
- 2. Account of Gajásur Daitya.

- 3. Some account of the Bala Ramayan.
- 3. Account of Bhoja Raja.
- 5. Account of the birth of Sita.
- 6. Account of Harischandra Raja.
- 7. Twenty-five Tales of a Betala related to Vikeramarka.
  - 8. Some account of Mayuravarma.

#### XXXVI.

1. Another Copy of the Twenty-five Tales of a Betala.

#### XXXVII.

1 Account of Nala Raja.

#### XXXVIII.

- 1. Account of the amorous graces of Hindu Women.
- 2. A short geographical account of the Earth.
- 3. Account of Dhruva Raya.
- 4. Account of Hassanganga Bahmani sovereign of Bider.
  - 5. Account of the elements of existence.

#### XXXIX.

1. Reports of Ananda Rao and Narain Rao or the years 1805 and 1806.

#### XL.

1. Ditto ditto for the years 1806 to 1807.

# Copies of Tamul Inscriptions on Palm

### Leaves.

I.

Ten Inscriptions from Vishnu Kanchi.

II.

Five Inscriptions in the Pagoda of Sringapuri Natha Swami.

III.

Thirty Inscriptions on stone in the Pagodas of Teru-chututora and Terupynam.

IV.

Twenty inscriptions on stone in the Namam Iswer Koil and Egravitara Koil.

v.

Twenty inscriptions in Tanjavar Kandeyur Işwer Temple.

VI.

Twenty-five ditto in Tarasaram Isweram Koil, Sondra Paromalkoil, Teruchallemutten Gopinath Parumal Koil and Keyla Paleyal Koil.

VII.

Ten inscriptions on stone in Toracatte Palli Isweram Koil and Bodalore Isweram Koil,

#### VIII.

Twenty-five inscriptions in Tetta Marator Pasupatti Isweram Koil, and Teru Karegavore.

IX

Six inscriptions in Teruvadi Kody Isweram Koil.

X.

Four inscriptions on stone in the Temple of Teruvairam Iswer.

#### XI.

Eight inscriptions on stone in Sukha Naraina Parumal Koil, Manukorti Maha Isweram Koil.

XII.

Fifteen inscriptions by Devaraya.

XIII.

Seven inscriptions of Terukalekonam.

XIV.

Eight ditto ditto of Terunamale.

XV.

Thirty inscriptions of Kilayore Isweran, Teranamalla and Terukovalore.

#### XVI.

Eight inscriptions in Sukha Naraina Parumal Koil, and Manucorte Maha Deva Isweram Koil in the Vendavasi district.

XVII.

Copper inscription of Sadasiva Maha Raja.

# Copies of Miscellaneous Inscriptions.

#### Ī.

(Hala Kanada.) Six hundred and two inscriptions on stone and copper in the Mysore, Bednore, Sunda and Kanara Provinces.

#### II.

(Hala Kanada and Mahratta.) Two hundred and eight ditto on stone. copper and paper, grants in the Mysore, Bednore and Kanara countries.

#### III.

(Kanada, Telugu and Tamul.) Two hundred and six ditto, ditto, in the Mysore, Telugu and Diavida countries.

#### IV.

(Kanada.) Fifty-seven ditto ditto in the Sunda country

#### V.

(Kanada.) Seventy-five ditto ditto.

#### VI.

(Kanada.) Sixty-four inscriptions on stone and copper in the Sunda country.

#### VII.

(Kanada.) Fourteen ditto in the Kanara country.

#### VIII.

(Kanara, Decanagari and Nandinagari) One hundred and eight inscriptions on stone, and copper and grants, in the Mysore, Bednore, Kanara and Sunda countries.

#### IX.

(Kanada, Persian and Mahratta) Fifty inscriptions on stone and copper and grants in the Ankola and Gokar-nam, districts in the Sunda country.

#### $\mathbf{X}$ .

(Kanada.) Sixteen ditto on stone and copper and grants m the Mysore country.

#### XI.

(Kanada and Mahratta.) Fifty-three ditto ditto.

#### XII.

(Telugu, Devanagari, Grandham and Persian.) One hundred and eighty-nine ditto in the Venkatagiri district.

#### XIII.

(Telugu and Persian.) Seventy-four ditto in the Nellore and Venkatagiri district.

#### XIV.

(Telugu.) Forty-seven inscriptions on copper, grants in the Ganjam district in the Telugu country.

#### XV.

(Telugu.) One hundred and twenty-eight ditto ditto.

#### XVI.

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- 67. Ditto ditto, March from Ahmednuggur, with the Subsidiary Force under the command of Colonel Wallace, in 1807.
  - 68. Ditto ditto, March from Futtapoor to Ahmednuggur
- 69. Ditto ditto, Route from Poonah, by Hydrabad to. Fort St. George,
  - 70. Ditto ditto, Hydrabad to the Kishna by Nelganda.

#### LXI.

- 1. A letter of John Kennaway to the Right Hon'ble Earl Cornwallis, K. G.
- 2. Statement of what passed at the different conferences held with Tippu's Vakeels, from the 14th to 19th February inclusive 1792.
- 3. Continuation of the Statement of what passed in the conferences with Tippu's Vakeels, including those of the 21st and 22nd of February
  - 4. Appendix from 23 to 29.
- 5. Letters to J. Kennaway, from Tippu's Vakeels, and answers from him from the 1st to 31st March.
- 6. Continued the letters between John Kennaway and Tippu's Vakeels from 1st to 10th April.
- 7. Extracts from the Journals from the 23rd to 29th February.
  - 8. Appendix 14, from 1st to 31st March.
  - 9. Ditto 72, from 1st to 9th April, 1792.

#### LXII.

1. Diary of an Embassy from Columbo to the Court of Candy by the Secretary to the Embassy.

- 2. State of the Thermometer.
- 3. Instructions to His Excellency Major General Hay MacDowal, Ambassador extraordinary and Commissioner plenipotentiary at the Court of Candy.
- 4. Copies of Papers and correspondence relative to Candy affairs prior to the departure of General MacDowal from Columbo.
- 5. Notes verbal of the conference which took place between the Governor of Ceylon, and the first Adigar of Candy at Setavaca 5th January 1800.
  - 6. A letter of Frederick North, January 6, 1800.
  - 7. Mr. Boyd's reply.
  - 8. Second conference January 7th 1800.
- 9. A letter of Frederick North, to the Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor General in Council, Fort William.
- 10. Ditto Ditto, to the Honorable the Secret Committee, of the Court of Directors of the Honorable East India Company.
  - 11. A letter to the King of Candy.
- 12. A letter of Frederick North, to the Honorable the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors.
- 13. A letter to the Grand Adigar of Candy from Mr. North, Columbo, 13th January.
  - 14. Ditto of Mr. Frederick North, to W. Boyd, Esq.
- 15. Ditto of Mr. W. Boyd to Frederick North, 1 January 1800.
- 16. Ditto of W. Boyd, to His Excellency the Honorable Frederick North.
  - 17. Ditto Ditto Ditto, Governor of Ceylon.
- 18. Ditto, of Frederick North, to W. Boyd, Acting Secretary to Government Setavaea.
  - 19. Ditto, of Frederick North, to W. Boyd Esq.
- 20. Ditto, of W. Boyd, to His Excellency the Honorable Frederick.
- 21. A private letter of Mr. Frederick North, to W. Boyd, Esq.

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- 22. A letter of Mr. Boyd, to the Honorable Frederick North, of 5th February 1800, Wednesday.
- 23. A letter to the King of Candey, from Columbo, 7th of February.
  - 24. To the first Adigar, same date.
- 25. A letter of Mr. Frederick North, to the Earl of Mornnington, K. P. Governor General in Council at Fort William.
- 26. Ditto of Mr. Manington, to His Excellency the Honorable Frederick North.
- 27. Ditto, of Mr. Frederick North, to the Earl of Mornington, Columbo, 16th February.
- 28. Ditto Ditto Ditto, to the Honorable Lord Clive of 16th February.
- 29. Translation of a letter from the Chief Adigar of Candy, to the Maha Moodeliar, received at Columbo 27th February.
- 32. Project of a treaty of permanent and intimate alliance between His Britannic Majesty and the Honorable United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on the one part, and His Majesty the King of Candy and the Nobles of his Court on the other, from 1 to 21.
- 33. A letter of W. Boyd, to His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon, of 3d March.
- 34. Ditto, of Mr. Frederick North, to W. Boyd, Esq. Acting Secretary to Government of Sitavaea of 4th March 1800.
- 35. Ditto, of W. Boyd, to Mr. Frederick North, 4th March.
- 36. Ditto, of Frederick North, to W. Boyd, Esq. 5th March.
- 37. Ditto, of W. Boyd to Frederick North, Governor, 5th March.
- 38. Ditto, of Frederick North, to Mr. W. Boyd, of 6th March, Columbo.
- 39. Ditto, of W. Boyd to Mr. Frederick North, 6th March,

- 40. Ditto Ditto Ditto.
- 41. A letter of Mr. Frederick North, to the Adigar, 10th March, Columbo.
  - 42. A letter to the first Adigar of Candy.
  - 43. Nine articles of convention.
- 44. Translation of Treaty between the Dutch and Cingalese dated 14th February 1766.

#### LXIII.

1. Report of a Committee appointed to investigate the Resources of the Island of Ceylon, in 1.97.

#### LXIV.

- 1. Contents of the Cingalese Book called Raja Rat-nakari.
  - 2. Table of contents.
- 3. Translation of the Cingalese Book called Raja. valeya.
  - 4. A letter of C. Mackenzie to Dr. Jebb.
  - 5. Notes and Queries on reading the History of Ceylon
  - 6. List of Dutch Books.
  - 7. Translation of a Malabar Book cailed Coone Iser Covel Calevetto.

#### LXV.

- 1. Memoir on the Climate, Soil, Produce and Husbandry of Afghanistan and the neighbouring countries.
  - 2. Of Climate: Section 2nd of Winds.
  - 3. Ditto ditto, 3rd of the Rains.
  - 4. Ditto ditto, 4th of Salubrity.
  - 5. Part II. of Soil.
  - 6. Part III. of Natural History, Section of Mineral's,
  - 7. Section of Vegetables.
  - 8. of Shrubs.
  - 9. of Trees.
  - 10. Section of Animals.

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- 11. Part IV. Husbandry and Cultivation.
- 12. Section 2nd a Review of the District.
- 13. Obscure hints of Antiquities in Afghanistan, &c written in 1809

#### LXVI.

- 1. A letter of Consultation of A. Camobell, to the Hon'ble Alexander Wynch, Esq. President and Governor of Fort St. George.
- 2. Two Letters of Mr. Charles Oakley, Secretary to Colonel Campbell, the President and Council.
- 3. Proceedings of a General Court Martial, held in Fort St. George the 28th day of August 1775.
- 4. A Letter of Patrick Ross, to the Hon'ble Alexander Wynch, Esq. President and Governor in Council to Fort St. George, 29th May, 1775.
- 5. Ditto of R. J. Sulivan to Capt. A. Dugood, 6th June 17. 75.
- 6. Answers and Questions in the time of Court Martial.
  - 7. A Letter of General Order on the 5th Dec. 1775.
  - 8. On Claim of Rank, for the Ordnance department.
- 9. A General Letter to the Right Hon'ble Lord Clive Governor in Council, 18th February, 1801.
- 10. Letter addressed by General Ross, to the Court of Directors. 10th April 1802.
- 11. A Letter to the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, dated 18th February 1801.
  - 12. Ditto to the Court of Directors.
  - 13. Ditto of P. Ross, on the 10th April, 1802.

#### LXVII.

- 1. Book of Abstract of letters from England, No. 2, Public Department.
  - 2. Extracts of Letters from England, vol. 77.
  - 3. Ditto, from Ditto, vol. 78.
  - 4. Ditto, from Ditto, vol. 79.
  - 5. Ditto, from Ditto, vol. 80.
  - 6. Ditto, from Ditto, vol. 80.

- 7. Enquiry into the most advantageous place for a Capital to the Oriental Polynesia.
  - 8. Extracts from vol. 81.
  - 9. Ditto, from vol. 82.
- 10. General Letter from England, vol. 83, April 13, 1774.
  - 11. Ditto, Letter from ditto, vol. 84,
- 12. Extract from the Company's Separate Letter dated 12th April, 1775.
- 13. Extract General Letter from Fort St. George dated 28th February, 1772.
  - 14. General Letter from England, vol. 85.
  - 15. Extract from Ditto, vol. 86.
  - 16. Extract from Ditto, vol. 87.
- 17. The particular circumstances, the several Officers appointed by the Court of Directors, are to be acquainted with, before they take their Oaths,
- 18. Translation of a representation from the Ottoman Porte to his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador.
  - 19. Extract of General Letters, vol. 88.
- 20. His Highness the Nabob Wallajau Ummeer ul Hind Omdaht ul Mulk Ausupah ud Daulah.
- 21. To His Highness the Nabob Walla Jau Ummeer ul Hind.
- 22. Officers of the Seventy-third Regiment of Foot 1st Battalion.
  - 23. Extracts General Letters, vol. 89, 1780.
- 24. Ditto of General Letter, from England, 12th May 1780.
- 25. Extracts from vol. 96.
  - 26. Our President and Council, at Fort St. George.
- 27. Extract General Letter, from England to the Government of Fort St. George, London, 2nd Feb. 1781.
- 28. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Holland, to the Select Committee, at Fort St. George.
  - 29. Extract General Letter from England, vol. 91.

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- 30. A Letter of William Cook, to the Hon'ble Court of Directors, of the United East India Company.
- 31. A Letter of G. Burghal to the Hon'ble the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India direction.
- 32. Observations and Orders of the Court of Directors to the China Council on the improper interference of the King's Officers and the constant residence of Europeans in China without leave.
- 33. Translation of a Letter from Maha Raja Ragoonaut Raee, directed on the out side to the Hon'ble East India Company, of 27th August, 1781.
  - 34. A Letter to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.
  - 35. Ditto of Hillsborough, Esq.
  - 36. Memorial.
  - 37. A Letter of J. P. Hurcal, Secretary.

#### **LXVIII**

1. Extracts of Chief Engineer's Books, Fort St. George, relating to some principal Points of the Survey and the Engineer's Department, from 1769 to 1793, volume 1st.

#### LXIX.

1. Extracts General Letters from the Chief Engineer's Books, volume 2nd.

### LXX.

1. Memoires Historiques, Politiques et economiques, sur les revolutions Anglaises dans L'Indostan par Monsieur St. Lubin.

#### LXXI.

1. The journey of the illustrious Traveller Pietro Della Valle, Chapter 1 to 28.

#### LXXII.

- 1. Continuation of Della Valle's Travels.
- 2. Description of *Tchelminar*, or the Remains of *Persepolis*, and the Palace of *Darius*, as viewed by Mr. Herbert de Jager, in the year 1693.

- 3. Preface to the First Volume of the transactions of the Batavian Society.
- 4. Some observation on the advantage of correcting the Dutch Sea Charts after the English and French, by Josuah van Iperen
- 5. Continuation of the Javanese History, called Sadyara Radya Dyawa, with remarks by Mr. Josuah Van Iperen.
- 6. Observation about the Correction of the Dutch Sea Charts, after the English and French.
- 7. Information concerning the Gold Mines upon the Coast of Celebes, by George Frederick Duhr.
- 8. Continuation of the Javanese History, Sadyara Radya Dyawa.
- 9. Annotations on the Language, Science and Arts of the Malabars, by Johan Adam Cellarius.
- 10. Short Sketch of the present situation of the Realm of Hindustan.
- 11. Account of the Minerals of India and the Eastern Islands.

#### LXXIII.

Accounts of Malabar and Ceylon, translated from Vallentyn.

### LXXIV.

1. History of the Rajas of Java copied from a Manuscript in the hands of a servant of the late Ragua Pangerang.

#### LXXV.

- 1. Remarks on Tumuli; Tartarian Antiquities.
- 2. Ditto from Barrow.
- 3. Ditto on Cairns, and Sepulchres.
- 4. Clarke's Travels.
- 5. Extract from Observations on Tumuli, Cairns, and cient monuments &c. in Ireland.
  - 6. A sketch of Geography.
  - 7. Another sketch, of the Mer Septentrionale,

## UNBOUND TRANSLATIONS. &c.

## CLASS 1—PERSIAN.

- 1. History of Sultan Syed Baba Takúr ud dín at Pennakonda.
  - 2. The ancient Rajas of Hindustan.
  - 3. The Institutes of Tymur from Page 115 to Page 301
- 4. The Fatuhat Sekanderiya, or the conquests of Sekander.
- 5. Genealogical account of Ganderbsen from the Story of Vikramark.
- 6. Two Chapters of the Lebbul Tawarikh: the third Chapter containing a brief account of the Báhmaní Kings, and an account of the sovereignty of Nizam ud din the son of Sultan Humayun shah Bahmani.
  - 7. Account of the Rajas of Chika Bálapúr.
  - 8 Translation of the History of Kafi khan, 7 volumes.
- 9. Ditto from Kafi khan, of part that relates to the reign of Alemger.
- 10. Ditto of the Life of Gholam Rasúl, a Theg, who was executed at Mynpuri, in 1810.
  - 11. Account of Bijapur.
  - 12. Ditto of Sirah.
  - 13. Ditto of the Kanoul Family.
  - 14. Ditto of the Subah of Adoni.
  - 15. Ditto of the chiefs of Serhati.
  - 16. Ditto of Seya Durgam.
- 17. Extract from the Muntakhebalobab, containing an account of Sadut Ula khan.

- 18. Account of Pennakonda.
- 19. Translation of a Bill of Sale.
- 20. Original Kyfiyat of the Paligars of Harapanhali.
- 21. Account of Raydrug.
- 22. Historical account of Ballari
- 23. Kyfeat of Konjanogúda.
- 24. Ditto of Kanoul.
- 25. Account of Morari Rao Ghorpeddeh.
- 26. Another account of Mora ri Ghorpeddeh, translated by Mr. Edwards.
- 27. Genealogical account of Virajender Wadeyar, the Rajah of Kurg.
  - 28. History of the Bhonsala Rajas.
  - 29. Ditto of the Rajas of Kurg.
- 30. Memorial of Zoravar Sinh to W. Hastings Esq., respecting his translation of the Púrannáth Prakas.
- 31. Contents of the 6th chapter of the Purannath Prakas.
  - 32. History of Sind.
- 33. The Purannath Prakas shaster, from the 37th to 116th page.
- 34. History of the Rajahs of Kurg, from the 25th to the 104th page, without beginning or end.
- 35. The Lebullabab or Alemgir nama, translated as a specimen.
  - 36. History of Hindustan.
  - 37. The Mahatmyem of Jaganad.
- 38. Travels of Sakandar in the countries of Rum and Khorasan.
  - 39. Account of Hindustan.
  - 40. Experimental translation of the Defter.
  - 41. Genealogy of Hindu Kings.
  - 42. History of the Rajas or Kings of the Hindus.
  - 43. Ditto of the Kings of the Hindus.
  - 44. Rajas of the Hindus.

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- 45. Extracts from the Tarikhi Kutteb Shah.
- 46. Ditto from the Hakiket Hindustan.
- 47. Three Stories from Hatim Tai.
  - 48. Letters from Abulfazl to different persons?

# CLASS II .--- TAMUL. &c.

# Relating to the Divisions of Tonda Mandalam.

- 1. History of Caveripatnam.
- 2. Ditto of Tripasur.
- 3. Account of Tonda Mandalam.
- 4. Legendary account of Arunachela Iswer, &c. at Terunamalé.
- 5. History of the Rajas who ruled in the Carnataka country at Chengi.
  - 6. Short account of Terunamalé.
  - 7. Ditto of Chengi.
  - 8. Account of Pulicat.
  - 9. Ditto of the Careyars or Fishermen at Pulicat.
- 10. Ditto of the Cheran, Cholen and Pandian Kings, procured in the Arcot country.
  - 11. Ditto of Tondaman Chacravertti.
  - 12. Ditto of Raya Vellur.
  - 13. Ditto of Virinchiveram in the District of Vellur.
- 14. A very particular account of *Uttunga Bhoja Maha* Raja who reigned at the ancient city of *Tellaru* in the District of *Vandiwashi*.
- 15. Particular account of Kunimedu which is supposed to contain a great Treasure, near Mahabalipuram or Mahabalipur.
- 16. Accounts of Sadringapatnam, Mahabalipuram, Pudupatnam and Vedapatnam.
  - 17. Ditto of Arcot and of its Etymology.
  - 18. Ditto of the Curumbers, or shepherds, written from

the assertion of a Sanyasi who professes that he has read a Cadjan Book called the Curumber Cheritram.

- 19. Extract from the Capila Maha Rishi Agavel in the possession of the said Sanyasi.
  - 20. Account of the Curumbers,
  - 21 Ditto of their Forts.
- 22. Ditto of Kundakota from the verbal communication of some Cummalars.
- 23. Ditto of Palliapet known by the name of Imamudi pattan konda Munno.
- 24. Observations respecting the Pandu Culis in the Tamul country by Appavu.
  - 25. A particular account of ditto.
- 26. Account of the Vedars, a celebrated tribe of hunters in ancient times.
- 27. Ditto of the Bauddha Rajas who reigned at the Fort of Allipadar Tanki from communications by the Jainas.
- 28. Ditto of the Swetambaram, Yavaneyam, Nishpancham, Dravidam and Kashta Sangam, sects and classes among the Jainas.
  - 29. Ditto of the Establishments of Ganams and Sangams
- 30. Ditto of ditto of the Jain Pandits with a List of Jain Books and Sovereigns in Arcot.
- 31 Three Brief accounts of the Devasthánams of Malamandala Permal, Tribhwaneswer, and Vellyeswer in Sadrangapatnam or Sadras.
- 32. Account of the separation of the Bauddhas from the ancient Samanals and their sovereigns.
- 33. Ditto of a Raja, who persecuted the Jains and cut off daily ten of their tribes.
- 34. Ditto of the foundation of the sects of Siva, Sankhya Mimámsam, Saugadam, Maskari, Smartava and Vaishnavam.
- 35. Ditto of a hidden Treasure, and a copy of an Inscription at Conatur in the Jagir.
- 36. Ditto of Sri hari kota from the verbal communication of two aged Reddis.

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- 37. Ditto of Gumadupudi.
- 38. Ditto of a Curumber Fort at Punari.
- 39. Rules for performing the religious ceremonies of Brahma Utsavam, Pancha Parvam, Mása Utsavam and Nitya Padi to the God Varada Raja Swami, at Canjivaram.
  - 40. Account of *Puddavaidi*, relating the marriage of a Raja to a *Chamar* girl; procured in the *Arcot* country.
    - 41. Canchi Vallapam, or account of Canjiveram.
  - 42. Account of the Fort of Polul near the red Hill, by Venkat Rao.
    - 43. Ditto of Tirumalvassel.
    - 44. Ditto of the Fort of Polul in the Tirvalur Mutah.
  - 45. Ditto of *Trichandur* according to the *Puranam*, or tradition with the Bramins.
    - 46. Account of the Curumbars in the Tonda Mandalam,
    - 47. Ditto of the Yanadis at Srihara Kota.
    - 48. Ditto of Pulicat.
    - 49. Ditto of Jayemconda Cholaveram.
    - 50. Ditto of Tonda Mandalam.
  - 51. Ditto of the Jain Matam or religious establishments and Sangams or assemblies of the Jainas in Tonda Mandalam.
  - 52. Ditto of the Etymology of Kundemalúr Devasthánam in the district of Caveripakam.
  - 53. Ditto of Tiruvakera in the district of Valadevur in the Subah of Arcot.
  - 54. Representation of the Jainas respecting their Temples.
  - 55. Omens to be observed from the Chirping of Lizards on different days of the week, procured in the Arcot country.
  - 56. Account of Condapa Raja the sovereign of Maila-pur.
  - 57. Ditto of the Statues of the ancient Curumba Rajas.

- 58. Ditto of Candivayen and Chitturayen two so-vereigns who reigned at Teruvedachuram.
- 59. Ditto of Colatdur or Gold produced in paddy stalks.
- 60. A very particular account of the Saiva and Vaishnava Rajas who reigned in the Fort of Azhee Padu in the Talúk of Tiruvallur.
  - 61. Account of Mamendur.
  - 62. Ditto of the Vyalwar Polliapett Samasthanam.
  - 63. Ditto of the ancient city of Mahabalipur.
- 64. History of the Carnatic Payenghat, down to the Government of the English.
  - 65. Account of Madras.
  - 66. The Tondaman Yuddha Cheritram.
  - 67. The duties and office of the Canúngo, &c. &c.
- 68 Jaina Samhar Cheritram or account of the persecution of 8,000 Jainas at Puntaganagaram near Teruvalur extracted from the Sthala Puranum of Marasamma Nagar.
- 69. Account of Mylapúr and its conquest by the Muselmans.
- 70. History of Makaraz Bomaraz translated by Ramkrishna.
- 71. Account of Malla Rajah and Annamadeva who came from Bijayanagar, procured in the Arcot country.
- 72. Ditto of the Irlawars or jungle people in the Vata-valum Polliapett.
  - 73. Ditto of Srihari Kota by Suba Rao.
  - 74. Ditto of Paduvur Agraharam.
  - 75. Ditto of Mupundoti Volah.
  - 76. Ditto of the different soils in the Madras country.
- 77. A very particular account of Uttunga Bhoja Maha Raja.
- 78. Ditto Ditto of Vamanada Púram or ancient Mailapur.
  - 79. Kyfiat of the Pandava Kulis.
  - 80. Account of the cast called Nokers.

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- 81. Ditto of Terupanagudi Pagoda.
  - 82. Ditto of the Vellur Moorish Family.
- 83. A very particular account of Teruvapadi Pagodah.

84. Account of Vellacal Madu, or heaps of white

pebbles.

- 85. The remarks of Appavu respecting Durakol in the Taluk of Vandawasi.
  - 86. Account of the mountain called Arogiri.
- 87. Ditto of Azhagya Chaynen and Angada Kunden who reigned in the Fort of Ayeliam Mala in the Arcot country.
  - 88. Account of Pundih near Arni.
  - 89. Kyfeat of the Curamba fort at Pondari.
  - 90. Succession of Hindu Kings.
  - 91. A particular account of Vakkaran Raja.
- 92. Zabtah or list of the Rajahs who governed the Carnatic, procured in Arcot.
- 93. A very particular account of the successions of the ancient Jain Munisarals.
  - 94. Kyfeat of the Jainas of Tonda Mandalam.
  - 95. Remarks at Pancha Tirtha near Mahabalipur.

## CLASS III---TAMUL.

## Relating to the Southern Provinces.

- I. The Sivendhi Puranam or Sthala Puránam, or Legendary History of Trichinapali.
- 2. Sola Desa Purviga Cheritra, the History of the Kings who reigned in Sola Desam or Chola Desam.
  - 3. History of Manikyavasager.
  - 4. Translation of the Life of Agastya.
- 5. The Divya Cheritra, or Divine actions of Sri Rámánuja Achari.

- 6. The Navaya Shastrum, or the Hindu System of Navigation.
  - 7. Ditto ditto ditto.
  - 8. Genealogical account of Mampuri Palliapat.
- 9. Account of Gyana Siva Achari a Matapádi, or chief Priest of a Monastery.
- 10. Támraparní Mahatmyem or Legend of the Tam-raparni river in the Madura country.
- 11. Legendary Account of the Jain temples of Kondi swara and of Attadavelayudur in the district Kangyam under the Zillah of Darapuram.
- 12. Ditto of the ancient Rajas of the Pandya, Chola and Tonda Mandalams.
- 13. Genealogical account of Sri Varamkaumudi Pandaram and the Chola Rajas.
- 14. History of the four *Pradháns* or ministers of *Ala-kendra* Raja.
  - 15. The Sriranga Mahatmyem or Legend of Srirangam.
- 16. The memoirs and actions of Anayengar a celebrated priest at Srirangam.
- 17. 18. Genealogical account of the *Dynasties* of the *Chola Chera* and *Pandyan* kings, extracted from a work in the possession of the Poet, *Kali* of *Purtore* in the division of *Zirodu* in the district of *Coyamatur*, two translations.
  - 19. Account of Edinkota.
  - 20. Moral Instructions of Teruvalluvar.
  - 21. Account of Bhojapatnam near Trichinapali.
- 22. Particular account of the origin of the Jaina, Bauddha and Vaishnava sects.
- 23. A particular account of Kalikala Chola Raja:
- 24. Chronological series of *Hindu* Monarchies particularly of the south.
- 25. History of the Telinga or Gentu princes who formerly ruled the Pandyan Mandalam or country of Madura by Mr. Trumbull.

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- 26. Ditto of Varaguna Pandya Raja of Madura.
- 27. Ditto of the Pandya Rajas.
- 28. The ancient History of Madura, with a brief account of the 74 Pandya Rajas.
- 29. The History of the ancient sage Agastya from the Skanda Puránam.
- 30. Ditto of the eighteen sacred Epithets of the God Tup Perumul.
- 31. Translation of the Tamul Book called Jati Vellami on distinction of casts.
- 32. Genealogical account of the Mahratta Princes of Tanjore.
- 33. Madura Puránam or ancient account of Madura.
- 34. Particular account of Terumaladi 3 cos. N E of Trichinapali.
- 35. Account of the Paligars of Aryalur.
- 36. Ditto of Gangagondavaram.
- 37. Particular account of Mail Nad, Kil Nad, Peria mail nad and Vesing Nad the Kolleri District in Madura.
  - 38. Story of the foundation of Madura.
- 39. History of the Rajas who ruled over the province of Koimbatore: an account of the learned Bramins of Srirangam, and of the Tribe of Accountants.
- 39½. Account of the virtue of Bathing in the River Kaveri in the sign of Thula or Libra.
- 40. A particular account of the first Chola Raja.
- 41. History of the Matura Ramapyan.
- 42. Genealogical account of Appa Naik of Cunnavedi.
- 43. Ditto of Valla Kondama Naik.
- 44. Ditto of Ama Naik.
- 45. Ditto of Kottumpad.
- 46. Kyfiyat of Manar kota Chinnar Naik.
- 47. Genealogical account of Nattamsingama Naik.
- 48. Ditto of Sami Naik of Ramagiri. .
- 49. Ditto of Kanapa Naidu.

- 50. Kyfiyat of Bommi Naik:
- 51. Genealogical account of Venkatáchala Nalla Gandam Patnam.
  - 52 Ditto of Immádi Patnam Koppana Manadi Palligar
    - 53. Kyfiyat of Pullavaraya Gandam.
  - 54. Genealogical account of Setu Naik.
    - 55. Ditto of Setu Naik.
    - 56. Ditto of Mattu Rangapattana Naik.
    - 57. Ditto of Chinna Naik.
    - 58. Ditto of Komma Naik.
    - 59. Kyfiyat of the inhabitants of Lingama Agraháram.
    - 60. Genealogical account of Ayakudi.
    - 61. Ditto of Nadavacurchi Palligar.
    - 62. Kyfiyat of Alagiri Naik.
    - 63. Genealogical account of Vennodya Gandan.
    - 64. Ditto of Subharaya Konda Pulla Naik.
- 65. Kyfiyat of the Temple of Kumáraswami in the village of Alagumale.
  - 66. Ditto of Allalpuram Alankeswer temple.
  - 67. Ditto of Martyapuri temple.
  - 68. Account of Maheswara Andanda Chakraverti.
  - 69. A particular account of Jayemkonda Cholaveram,
- 70. Ditto of the Vaishnava sect.
- 71. Kyfiyat of Trisirapur or Trichinapali,
- 72. History of Viswakarma.
- 73. The Walangai Cheritram or account of the right hand castes.
- 74. The names of the Rayers who reigned at Trichinal Teredi.
  - 75. History of the Pandya Rajahs.
- 76. Ancient History of Chola Mandalam, Pandya Mandalam and Tonda Mandalam.
  - 77. History of the Zemindars of Ramnad.

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- 78. Account of Teruvatur.
- 79. Description of the Dravira country.
- 80. Account of the hill called Tripurandam and Scanda Malé.
  - 81. Account of the Collars.
- 82. Account of the Rajas who held the Government of Madura.
- 83. List of the villages and Pagodas established by Kerikal Chola.
  - 84. Legendary account of Chidambar.
  - 85. Ditto abridged account of Terukudur.
- 86. History of the Padshahs of Hindustan and Tur-kestan.
  - 87. Historical account of Tanjore.
  - 88. Account of Tanjore
  - 89. History of Adonda Chakraverti.
- 90. Genealogical account of the Madura and Vedaka Rajas.

# CLASS IV.---MALAYALAM.

## Relating to the Southern Division of the Malabar Coast.

- 1. History and antiquities in the Province of Vainad on the Ghas in Malabar.
- 2. Account of the Pattamar Bramins who reside at Vundarmalé and Terumalé in Malabar.
  - 3. Ditto of Mannadimar at Palacadu in Malabar.
  - 4. Ditto of the kings of Keralam or Malabar.
  - 5. Ditto of the kings of Palacadu.
  - 6. Ditto of the kings of Nanjanad in Travancore.
  - 7. Ditto of Terunelli Kshetram in Vainad.

- 8. Particular account of the Brahmins and other casts in Malayalam
- 9. Account of the kings of Aria Nad in the country of Malayalam.
- 10. The Kerala Cheritram or History of Malabar.
- 11. The Genealogical account of Kerra Vallabha Raja of Vallapanad in Malayalam.
  - 12. Kerala Utpati or the ancient Malayalam History.
  - 13. Virapam Parapan the birth and death of Krishna.
  - 14. Kerali Utpati or the History of Malayalam.
  - 15. Chronology of the Kerala Utpatti.
  - 16. Tour of Kanjurenam perbad.
  - 17. Account of the Rajas of Tolapalli.
  - 18. Ditto of Sriparasu Râmen.
  - 19. Ditto of Parumachimmar of Malayalam.
- 20. Genealogical account of Raviverma Raja of Cherical.
- 21. Account of customs and manners in Malayalam.
- 22. Genealogical account of the Kerala Verma Raja in Curambanád.
- 23. Particular notices of the most celebrated Poets of Malayalam.
  - 24. Historical account of the Malayalam Kings.
  - 25. Genealogical ditto of Ram Raja.
- 26. Kyfiyat of Kulatu Raja.
- 27. Abridgement of the Kerala Utpati.
- 28. List of the names of the Rajas of Malayalam.
- 29. Chakra Gondam of Palamcota, a Genealogical account.
- 30. Historical account of Pallavaya.
- 31. Particular ditto of the Malayalam year called Callam.
- 32. Genealogical ditto of the Cherical Rajas.
- 33. Enquiry for Inscriptions, Books &c. in Malayalam.

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## CLASS V.---KERNATA &c.

## Relating to Mysore, Bednore and the other divisions of Kernata proper.

- 1. Abstract account of the Rajas that ruled over Chittaldrug.
- . 2. General sketches of the History, of the South, compiled by *Holahonur Subhaya*, with ancient Inscriptions of the *Velala* and *Bijayanagar* Dynasties.
- 3. Ditto remarks on Mysore, enquired from different intelligent Bramins at Mysore.
- 4. Account of the Ambakar or Boatmen of Simaga with an Inscription.
  - 5. Ditto of Hála Bed.
  - 6. Ditto of Sivana Samudra.
- 7. Ditto of Srirangapatan and the Mysore country by C. V. Boria.
  - 8. Ditto of Lakkana Danaik and Madana Danaik.
  - 9. Life of Hyder Ali.
  - 10. Translation of the Kyfiyat of Cavala Drug Pettah.
  - 11. Ditto of an account of Yúgavat Agraháram.
- 12. History of the temple of Varada Raja Swami at Vágata Agraharum.
- 13. Account of the Purgunnah Kolar.
- 14. Kyfiyat of the Mint at Naggar,
- 15. Account of Mysore and the Srirangapatam Rajas.
- 16. Kyfiyat of Srirangapatam.
- 17. Account of Avani Kshetra.
- 18. Legendary account of Yadavagiri or Mallacotta.
- 19. Translation of the ancient account of Kuntala Nagar.
- 20. Accounts of Hari Yengala village and Chendra-drona Hill.
- 21. Ditto of Hosscotta Taluk.

- 22. Account of Hosscotta.
- 23. Ditto of Kámlapur.
- 24. A List of the Public Buildings of Bidnore.

# CLASS VI.---TULUVA &c.

## Relating to the provinces of the Canara coast.

- 1. Historical account of Sunda.
- 2. Ditto of the five divisions of Sersi in the Sunda district.
  - 3. Ditto of Satyendra Chola Raja of Chola Mandalam.
- 4. Account of the Konkanis from traditionary information.
- 5. Nunnayana Cheritra or account of the Hunters and Rajas of the Vadhara Dasum collected in Sunda.
- 6. Account of the customs of the Koramar caste.
  - 7. History of Bhyrava Raja in Hala Kanara.
  - 8. Account of Kali Sistu in Kanara.
  - 9. Account of the Vedaka Matham at Udipi.
  - 10. Ditto of the Kanúr Math at ditto.
  - 11. Ditto of the Adhamar Math at ditto.
  - 12. Ditto of the Paliga Math at ditto.
  - 13. Ditto of the Palimar Math at ditto.
  - 14. Ditto of the Krishnapur Math at ditto.
  - 15. Ditto of the Pajaver Math at ditto.
- 16. Ditto of the Siru Math at ditto.
- 17. Ditto of the Sodavadi Raja Math at ditto.
- 18. Ditto of the present establishment of the temple of Krishna at Udipi.
  - 19. Ditto of Tuluva Desa.

- 20. Ditto of the Panchama Sala or the Lingarant sect in Sunda.
- 21. Ditto of the Abyssinians.
- 22. Ditto of Basaru.
- 23. Kyfiyat of the Bhuvanagiri Hill in Belgy Talúk.
- 24. Account of the Birth of Mayaruverma.
- 25. A short description of Parasuram Kshetram on the Kanada coast.
  - 26. General sketch of the History of Parasuram.

## CLASS VII.---TELUGU.

## Relating to the Northern Circars.

- 1. History of Nellur with remarks.
- 2. Account of Kondavir.
- 3. Ditto of Dharanicota near Amaravati in the district of Gantur.
  - 4. Ditto of the Kasbah Kondavir in Gantur.
- 5. Ditto of Kannamur in Samat Pannur in the district of Rachur.
  - 6. Ditto of Epúr in the Pergunnah of Innakonda.
  - 7. The Bhadradevi Parinayem.
- 8. Remarks on different Forts, Market Towns and ancient Jain Temples and Caverns in the Kondavir district.
- 9. Ditto of the ancient Caverns, Temples, Hills &c. in the Palnad.
  - 10. History of Sidda Raz, and Katama Raz or the war of the Cow keepers.
    - 11. Account of Ongol.
  - 12. Ditto of Raja Mandapati Ramachandra Ras' Bahadar Zemindar of Ungavalu.
    - 13. Ditto of Mohimalur.

- 14. Genealogical account of Vejerla Kumara Krishna Raz.
- 15. Ditto of Jupali Apparao Desmukh of the Udaya-giri, Kammam and Sarvapalli Circars.
- 16. Ditto of Venkatarama Bhupala Balarao.
- 17. History of the Mandapativaru Rajahs of Ongol.
- 18. Account of the Dimtidongalu a tribe of thieves in the Nellore district.
- 19. Ditto of the Purgunnah Kaluvi.
- 20. Genealogical account of the Chundi Zemindar.
- 21. Vikramárka Cheritra or the accounts of Vikramárka procured at Ellur.
- 22. The Pratápa Cheritra or History of Pratápa Rúdra of the Kakateya race who ruled over Worangol and the particular account of the ancient temples and buildings at Tripeti.
- 23. Chronological account of Bijayanagar from its foundation by Mádhava Swâmi to its subjugation by the Mohamedans.
- 24. Sarangdhar Cheritra or the story of Sarangdhara.
- 25. Some account of Akana and Madana, Chief ministers of Tanah Shah of Golconda.
- 26. Krishna Ray Cheritra, an account of Krishna Raya of Vijayanagar.
- 27. Account of Madderal Rajapet in the Purgunnah of Veniconda.
- 28. Proceedings of Rajah Kuldendi Tripeti Raz Bahader Desmukh of the Ellore Circar.
- 29. Particular History of the Pasupatiwar Family, sovereigns of the country of Kalinga.
- 30. The Mahatmyem or Legendary account of Kalinga,
- 31. Account of Kimedi district in the province of ditto.
- 32. Ditto of Satyavaram in ditto.
- 33. Ditto of Anakapalli in ditto.
- 34. Ditto of the village Narainpatam in ditto.

- 35. Memorandum of the Zemindars of Kalinga with a list of Forts, Hills in ditto.
- S6. Yadast or memorandum of the Rajahs of Kalinga. with their conquests.
  - 37. Native parrative of the mutiny at Vellore in 1806
- 38. Sumati Satakam or a hundred verses on morals.
- .39. Account of Durjapatam.
- 40. Ditto of the Gudali Tippah near Kotah.
- 41. Ditto of the ancient city of Vandanapuri Patnam south of Nellore.
- 42. Ditto of the Hill Gudali Tippah.
- 43. Ditto of Kotah in Nellore.
- 44. Ditto of Mallapatam an ancient city in the district of Venkatagiri.
- 45. Ditto of the Sea Ports, Towns &c. on the coast and of their commerce.
- 46. Biographical account of Tikanah Somayáji a renowned Telinga Poet procured in Nellore.
  - 47. Account of some of the Kings of Vijayanagar.
  - 48. Story of Surabhándeswara.
  - 49. Genealogical account of the Damurlawaru.
- 50. Abridgement of the History of the race of Valigutivarru of Venkatagiri.
- 51. Account of the Rajas of Bhadráchalam and Palaunsha and of the tribes of Hill people in the northern districts.
  - 52. Ditto of the Hill people.
  - 53. Ditto of Pratápa Rudra.
  - 54. Ditto of Manar Polur.
  - 55. Memorandum of the Golconda kings.
- 56. Description of Andhra Desum or Telinga Desam.
  - 57. Kyfiyat of Chabole in the Taluk of Chintapalli.
- 58. Ditto of Vanavak in the circar of Nadellah.

- 59. Ditto of Kamur Samat in the Chiracur district.
- 60. Translation of an ancient Record of Venaconda,
- 61. Account of Munagal.

# CLASS VIII.---TELUGU.

## Relating to the Ceded Districts.

- 1. Legendary account of Pancha Linga Swami.
- 2. Historical account of Patapu Rali Vagúr and Sarapanain Pettah in the district of Siddhavatam.
- 3. Ditto of Arcutianal Gramam in the district of Dúvúr.
- 4. Ditto of Paranapadu and Nandalampettah in the district of Dúvúr.
- 5. Ditto of Dassariapalla Palliapett written by Ven-katapati naid.
  - 6. Ditto of Ravololi and Vobalamu in Sidhavatam.
- 7. Ditto of Yaparal Payacut in the district of Ahobalam under Sidhawat.
- 8. Ditto of Vallur in the district of Kamlapur.
  - 9. Ditto of Poturpallam in ditto of Chennur.
- 10. Ditto of Kotapadu in ditto of Siddhawat.
- .11. Ditto of Paddapasapul in ditto of Nossum.
- 12. Ditto of Alavaconda in ditto of ditto.
- 13. Ditto of the Kasbah of Yadaki.
- 14. Ditto of Rameswer in Duvur.
- 15. Ditto of Bhimanipadu in the district of Koyel-kunda.
- 16. Previncial account of Majaramalla Reddi, the Zemindar of Vugalavad &c. in the Koyelkunda district.
- 17. Historical account of the Kasbah Tadaparti.

- 18. Ditto of the village of Pamdi and of the river Pinakini.
  - 19. Ditto of Bukka Raya Samudram.
- 20. Ditto of Kurugantapalli in Sidhawat.
- 21. Ditto of Huira Tambalum in the district of Adwoni.
- 22. Ditto of the Samsthanak of Kotaconda in the district of Panchapallam.
- 23. Ditto of the village Gundal in ditto
  - 24. Ditto of Katarconda in the district of Panchapallam.
  - 25. Ditto of Chennugandla in ditto.
- 26. Historical account of the Palligars of the village Duthi Konda in the district of Panchapallam.
- 27. Ditto of the ditto of Pundhi Konah in ditto.
- 28. Ditto of Manupali in Siddhaut.
- 29. Ditto of Kuruguntapalli in ditto.
- 30. Ditto of Seruvali in Kanaul.
- 31. Ditto of Ramdurg in the district of Gulum.
- 32. Ditto of the hills in ditto of Waysa Karur.
- 33. Ditto of Kanakandle in ditto of Guti.
  - 34. Ditto of Pratikanda.
  - 35. Ditto of Sawjapa Naid and Suba Naid Zemindars of Marriampalla in Dupadu.
  - 36. Ditto of the Palligars of Udaipikonda.
  - 37. Ditto of Gurutta in the district of Krishnagiri, province of Kanaul.
  - 38. Ditto of the Chenchuwars a tribe of hill people who inhabit the Nalamalla mountains.
  - 39. Account of Mutalpad Samasthánam in the district of Duvur.
  - 40. Ditto of Bayenpalli or Kaudapettu in the district of Chemur near the Sanka Malla hills.
    - 41. Ditto of Kana Kandla in the district of Guti.
  - 42. Provincial History of Kaddapa and Khumur.

- 43. Account of the God Chenna Kesava Swami of Murakapuram in ditto of Dupád.
- 44. Kyfiyat of Pedapur in the Purgunnah of Duvur.
- 45. Account of the Anagundi Rajas with notices of the present state of the Anagundi Family.
  - 46. Kyfiyat of Surapuram.

## CLASS IX .-- MAHRATTA, &c.

### Relating to the Mahratta Districts.

- 1. History of Punah.
- 2. Account of the establishment of various Towns in Guzerat compiled from oral information by Narain Row.
- 3. Bakhyr or memoir of Bhao Saheb, containing an account of the Battle of Panipat.
- 4. Ditto of Hemanda Pundit the inventor of the Mah-ratta character.
- 5. Account of Konkanam.
- 6. Historical account of Hassan Ganga Bahman. Padshah.
  - 7. Account of the City of Ahmednagar.
  - 8. Ditto of Sundur a Mahratta district.
  - 9. Copy of the History of Akbar Badshah.
  - 10. Bakhyr of Gajendra Mochem.
  - 11. Particular account of the Pettahs of Punah.
  - 12. Bakhyr of Sivaji Raja.
  - 13. Bakhyr of Raja Bhaurao.
- 14. Account of the appellations or Surnames of the Mahratta tribes.

- 15. Popular History of the Mahrattas.
- 16. Introduction to an account of Sivaji.
- 17. History of the Hindupati Rajas.

## CLASS X.---SANSCRIT.

## Relating to Hindu History and Geography, &c

- 1. Account of the sixteen Chola Rajas who ruled over the Chola Mandalam, extracted from the Bhavishyottara Puranam.
- 2. Ditto of the *Chera* Rajas and *Vikrama* who ruled, over the *Malayalam* and *Pandian* countries, written in a prophetic style with explanatory notes.
- 3. The Silpi Sastram or Hindu Architecture composed by Maya the celestial architect.
- 4. The History of Mayura Varmá an ancient sovereign who ruled at Jayentipur or Banawassi in Sunda.
- 5. The Vira Cheritra or heroic achievements of Saliva-
- 6. Bhima Krishna Sambadam or the dispute of Bhima and Krishna.
- 7. Narapati Vijayam or the victories of the Narapati Kings.
  - 8. History of Bhoja Raja.
  - 9. Devanga Cheritra or the History of the weavers.
- 10. Translation of the 77th chapter of the Book Prasanga Ratnáveli which contains descriptions of the remarkable Kings of the ancient times of different Dynasties.

- 11. Translations of the Sanscrit verses prefaced to the first chapter of the Prasanga Ratnáveli which contains the genealogy of the author of that production, and its date 1336 of the Salivahana Sak.
  - 12. A selection of ancient Hindu Geography.

## CLASS XI.---MISCELLANEOUS;

### Relating to Hindu Literature, History, &c.

- 1. Betal Pancha Vimsati or twenty-five Tales related by a Betal to Vikramark.
- 2. The Tale of Surpanakhi the sister of Rávana the King of Lanka.
- 3. Account of Siva Raja to whom Maha Deo appeared in the shape of a Brahmin to try his faith.
- 4. Ditto of the Pancha Pandus living incognito with their consort Draupadi in the house of Viráta Raja in Matsya Dasum.
- 5. Ditto of the ancient sovereigns who ruled from the Kaliyug with dates.
- 6. Ditto of the right and left hand casts, and of their first institution at Kanjeveram.
  - 7. The Sata Sharika or tales of a Parrot.
  - 8. History of Durandhara Chakravarti.
  - 9. The Bharat Katha Raja Vamsaveli.
- 10. Book of Ecclesiastical History, to which is added an abstract of the History of India, and several other parts of the world.
  - 11. An Index to the Vedas, and Puranams.
  - 12. Particular History of the Temples of Size in India.
- 13. Fragment of the Geography of Hindustan communicated by a *Mythili* Bramin, a Native of *Tirhut*, while at *Seringapatam* whither he had come in the course of his pilgrimage, by C. V. Ramswamy.

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- 14. History of Delki compiled in Tamul from Ferishia and other Authors, with a brief account of the Author.
- 15. Account of collecting Peshkesh from the different Zemindars, by the Padshas of Bijapur.
- 16. Legendary account of Magadha Desam.
- 17. Ditto of the origin of the ancient Rajas of Sinhala and of Candy &c.
- 18. Silpi Sastram or Hindu Architecture of Maya.
  - 19. Kshetra Mahatmyam of Jagannáth.
- 20. Account of the Brahmin method of educating their youths.
- ,21. Ditto of the Dipávali Festival.
- 22. Story of Nala Chakravarti Raja.
- 23. Historical account of the Sita Swayembharam or proclamation of the marriage of Sita.
- 24. Story of the Birth of Lava and Kusa.
- 25. Kyfiyat of Roza.
- 26. Account of Copper Mines.
- 27. Astrological computations of fortunate days.
- 28. Betal Pancha Vimsati or twenty-five Tales of a Demon.
- 29. The sacrifice of Yudhishthira for universal Empire.
- 30. Translation of the 1st chapter of the preface of the Sarngadhara.
- 31. The Story of the Billena Nátakam.
- 32. History of the different Rajas from the beginning of the Kaliyug.
- · 33. Prophecy of Sarvagna.
  - 34. History of Vikramárka,
- 35. Translation of an extract from the Sabha Parb or 2nd book of the Maha Bharat.
- 36. Abridged History of Baswesa the founder of the Virasiva sect, as well as the miracles of himself and disciples.

- 37. A sketch of the General History of the South of the Peninsula arranged according to the Prasanga Ratnáveli.
- 38. Account of the Birth of Bhoja Raja.
- 39. Ditto of Sáliváhan.
- 40. Ditto ditto.
- 41. Ditto of Raja Vikrama.
- 42. Historical account of Bhoja Raja.
- 43. Conversation between an ascetic and Bhoja Raja.
- 44. Substance of the Senkara Charitra.
- 45. Senkara Vijeyem or controversial triumphs of Sankara Achárya.
- 46. Sthala Máhátmyem of Balamori and Srinivas-chatra.
  - 47. Account of the Kings of the different Yugams.

## CLASS XII.

### LETTERS AND REPORTS.

From Native Agents employed to collect Books, Traditions &ca. in various parts of the Peninsula.

- 1. Remarks on the Journey into Trichinapali by Nital Naina in 1803.
- 2. Monthly Report and Memorandum of C. V. Lakshmiah in March, April and May 1804.
- 3. Ditto of Ditto from the 1st May 1804 to the 6th June 1806 and a letter to Lakshmiah.
  - 4. Report of Lakshmiah for August 1804.
  - 41. Report of Lakshmiah for June 1804.

- 5. Ditto of Ditto in: 1804.
- 6. Ditto for Ditto for September, October and November 1864.
  - 7. Ditto Ditto for December 1804.
  - 8. Report of Nital Naina Bramin 1804.
- 9. Report of Caveli Lakshmia, from 1st March 1804 to 25th December 1804.
  - 10. Ditto in Srinivassiah in May 1805.
  - 11. Ditto of Ditto in 1805.
- 12. Report of Narain Rao and Ananda Rao for December 1805 and January, February, March, September and October 1806.
- 13. Report of C. V. Ramaswami from the 7th to the 9th November 1805 and List of M.S.S. and Coins collected at Mallucottah in 1806 by Ramaswami.
  - 14. Five Letters from Narain Rao in 1806 and 1809.
  - 15. Ditto of Ditto in 1807.
- 16. Ditto of Venkat Rao employed at Hydrabad from the 1st September to the 31st December 1808.
- 17. Ditto of Srinivassiah on the Journey of Utramarur and Maumundur in 1808.
  - 18. Ditto of Ditto in 1808 to Calastry.
  - 19. Ditto of ditto in 1809 to Karangolly.
- 20. Journal of Christian Ignatio from Madras to Tranquebar &ca. in 1809.
- 21. Report of Subarae from 14th January to 19th February 1810.
- 22. Ditto of ditto on a Journey to Mahabalipuram 16th April 1810.
- 23. Report of Srinivassiah on a Journey to Konjeveram 15th May 1810.
- 24. Correspondence of Vedanaik in January 1811.
- 25. Report of Ananda Rao while employed in the Ceded Districts from 1st January 1811 to 31st August 1813.
- 26. Three Reports of Narain Rao and his Journal while employed in the Ceded Districts for 1811-12 and 13

- 27. Three Reports of Narain Rao and his Journal while employed in the Ceded Districts for 1811-12 and 13.
- 28. Report of Srinivassiah from the 24th April 1811 to the 28th February 1815.
- 29. Report of Narain Rao, Mahratta writer, from 1st January 1811, to 31st December 1812.
  - 30. Ditto from 1st January, to 25th May 1813.
- 31. Report of Ram Das employed in Samulcotta and other places in 1814.
- 32. General Report of the Progress of the Native Gomashtahs in the field and writers in the Presidency for the year 1814.
- 33. Narain Rao's Report from the 1st August to the 30th November 1815.
- 34. Report of Srinivassiah Brahmin by a letter 3d November 1815.
  - 35. Ditto from 1st January, to 31st July 1815.
  - 36. Ditto from 1st April to 30th August 1816.
- 37. Report of Ramadas Brahmin, Telugu writer, from 10th to 30th November 1816.
- 38. Ditto of Babu Rao Mahratta writer, from 8th to 27th October 1816.
- 39. Ditto of Babu Rao from 24th December 1816 to 2d June 1817.
- 40. Ditto of Appavu, from 12th October 1816 to 7th January 1817.
- 41. Report of Venkat Rao, from 27th December 1816 to 18th March 1817.
- 42. Ditto of Kishna Rao Tulava writer from August 1813 to 1st December 1814.
- 43. Ditto Babu Rao 1st May 1811 to 13th May 1815.
- 44. Narain Rao's Report from the 1st August to the 30th November 1815.
- 45. Memorandum or List of ancient and remarkable places to be enquired for in the Tanjore country by Babu Rao previous to his Journey 1816.

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- 46. Letters of the progress of the Native Gomashtahs at the out stations for the year 1816.
  - 47. Ditto of Narain Rao from April to August 1816.
- 48. Native correspondence of Narain Rao, Ram Das Nital Naina and Ananda Rao and Krishna Rao in 1816.
- 49. Translation of a letter from Narain Rao 1st August 1816.
- 50. Ditto of Venkat Rao from 27th December 1816 to the 15th January 1817.
  - 51. Ditto of Nital Naina from January 1816 to 1819.
- 52. Babu Rao's report on a Journey to Mahabalipur from 8th to 27th October 1816.
- 53. Ditto on a Journey to Panch Giri, Karekal and along the coast for the purpose of collecting Historical information, coins &c. 1816 to May 1817.
- 54. Nital Naina's Report while employed at Coimbatur Dharmapuram and Malabar from the 25th March 1817 to the 19th December 1818.
- 55. Report of Narain Rao for January 1817.
- 56. Report of Ditto from 16th February to 18th March, 1817.
- 57. Report composed by Appavu respecting the account and Traditions of Mahabalipuram.
  - 58. Ditto by Appavu, second Journey.
  - 59. Ditto by Ditto, third Journey.
- 60. Journal and Report of Appava on his fourth Journey to Mahabalipuram and from thence through the Jagir and the Arcot districts from October 1818 to the 29th May, 1817.
- 61. Journal of Venkat Rao from February to 10th July 1820.
- 62. Ditto of Venket Rao, Sri Varma, Ramapa Karnak, Nital Naina and Ananda Rao in 1820.
- 63. Ditto and Journal of Sriverma from the 11th January to 10th August 1821.
- 64. Ditto of Babu Rao for January and February 1821.
- 65. Ditto of Sripicassiah's Journey to Madhurantakam Chittamur &c. from 22nd. April 1821.

- 66. List of Books collected by Srinivassiah on the Journey of Utramarur and Konjeveram.
- 67. Report of C. V. Ramswami and Srinivassiah from Sriparamadur.
- 68. Report of Babu Rao on a Journey to the Southward.
  - 69. Ditto of Muttiah in Calingah and the Circars.
- 70. Account of Jayram Das an inhabitant of Godagam city, in the country of Kamarup.
  - 71. List of Books, translated by Srinivassiah.
  - 72. Ditto of Suba Rao.
  - 73. Journal from Madras to Mahabalipuram.
  - 74. Original Journal of C. V. Boria Bramin.
- 75. Newman's Journey by Land from Calcutta to Madras.
  - 76. Ditto of Suba Rao from the 13th to the 22d page.
  - 77. Ditto of Ditto into the Tulva country.
- 78. Letters from Narain Rao and different Gomashtahs from No. 1 to 90.
- 79. Report of C. V. Ramswami on his Journey towards Kundatur 10 miles west of Madras.
- .80 Ditto of C. V. Ramswami's Journey to Mahabali-puram.
- 81. Seven Letters from Subarao to Col. Mackenzie.
- 82. Correspondence of the Native Gomashtahs in Malayalam Kandapah and the ceded districts.
- 83. Letters from Appavu on his second Journey into the Province of Arcot to Col. Makenzie.
- 84. Ditto of Narain Rao sent by Major McKenzie to enquire for Historical Documents at Tripati.

#### CLASS XIII.

- 1. Translation of an Inscription of Upatur Agra. haram granted to the different Brahmins by the renown ed King Trinetra Maha Raja, dated 2000 years of the Kali Yug.
- 2. Ditto of a Ditto of Chirucur Yechapuram Agraharam, granted to the God Trivikrama Swami by Vishnu Verdhana Maha Raja.
- 3. Inscriptions on the stone walls of the Temples at Konjeveram, 22 in number.
  - 4. Ditto at Terukali Conam.
  - 5. Ditto at Terupan Teruty.
  - 6. Ditto at Teruvalur.
- 7. Ditto passed by Ramanuj Achari in the Jaina Establishment at Bellugolla dated S. S. 1290.
- 8. Ancient Tamul Inscription found at Mallakapatam, 22d year of the Reign of Sri Raja Raju Deva.
- 9. Ditto ditto in the 3rd year of the Reign of Gandah Gopal Deva Raja.
- 10. Ditto ditto at Terupallavanam near Pulicat in the 14th year of Kulottunga Chola Raja.
  - 11. Ditto ditto at ditto no date.
- 12. Ditto ditto at ditto 12th year of Sri Raja Raja Deva.
- 13. Ditto ditto at ditto 18th year of ditto.
- 14. Ditto ditto at ditto 13th year of ditto.
- 15. Ditto ditto at ditto 12th year of Kulottunga Chola Deva.
- 16. Ditto ditto at ditto 86th year of Tri Bhuvana Deva,
- 17. Translation of an inscription in the Pagoda of Sthala Sayana Swami at Mahabalipuram, no date.
- 18. Ditto of ditto on a stone at Talluparam dated 700 Kolam, years.
- 19. Ditto of a Tellinga Inscription at Vindapuri Patnam near Kottah S. S. 1452 by Achyuta Roy.

- 20. Copy of an Inscription on stone S. S. 1487, in the Sanscrit language and Kanara Character.
- 21. Ditto ditto S. S. 1510 by Ayasur Virapa Vadeyar in the Reign of Venkatapati Deva Maha Rayalu.
- 22. Ancient Inscription at Kaliyugapur Patnam in the Kali Yug year 3265 S. S. 124.
- 23. Ditto Tamul Ditto on stone at Hari Kota near Pulicat, 2nd year of Tri Bhuvana Chakravarti Sri Rajendra Chola Deva.
- 24. Ditto ditto 7th year of Vijaya Gondah Gopala Deva.
  - 25. Ditto ditto 36th year of Tri Bhuvana Vira Deva.
  - 26. Ditto ditto 3rd year of Sri Raja Raja Deva.
  - 27. Translation of an Inscription of Kadamba Rayalu.
  - 28. Ditto in the Sanscrit language and Kanara at Bilghi.
- 29. Ditto of a Malabar Inscription of Kundatur dated 1720 Sali. by Kumaraswami Pillah.
- 30. Ditto in high Tamul at Kolar no date.
- 31. Ditto on Copper Plates at Hache Agraháram.
- 32. Ditto of Ramanuja in the Bandara Busti at Bellagollum S. S. 1290.
- 33. Ditto on the aisle walls of the Temple of Ekambara nath at Konjeveram.
- 34. Ditto on Copper Plates in the *Devanagari* character S. S. 1478.
  - 35. Ditto on 5 stones at Kuderpi Drug S. S. 1574.
- 36. Ditto in Tamul on the Base of the Vagana Mantapam at Mahabalipur.
  - 37. Ditto on the Upper Stone.
- 38. Ditto on the Flower Garden at Anununto.
  - 39. Ditto in Tamul.
- \*40. Ditto in ditto at Chellavamkupram in the Zillah of Kayur 3 miles north of Mahabalipur.
- 41. Ditto in ditto placed in the middle of the Village of Pattypalam.

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- 42. Ditto in Ditto placed in the East of the Pagoda of the Goddess of Tirupurur.
- 43. Ditto in ditto West of the Gerbha Griham of ditto ditto.
- 44. Ditto in ditto on two stones North and East of the Pagoda of the Goddess at Terupurur: 10th year of the Reign of Vikrama Cholen.
- 45. Ditto in the Karur district in Koimbatur.
- 46. Ditto at Brahmethani in Koimbatur.
- 47, Ditto in Tamul in the inner appartment of the Pagoda of Mahabalipuram.
  - 48. Ditto at Vishnu Kanchi.
  - 49. Ditto at Konjeveram.
  - 50. Ditto of a grant at Vellore.
  - 51. Inscriptions in the Pagoda at Srirangam.
- 52. Malabar Inscription at Potapakam, dated the 30th year of the Reign of Molatandakum Potumpe Cholam
- 53. Inscription by Timmana Dan Naik at the village Nalamala 1 coss North of Seringapatam.
- 54. Inscription by Virupákshi Maha Raja in S. S. 1392.
- 55. Ditto in the ancient *Hala Kanara* language and character.
- 56. Ditto in the Tamul language and character in Chitamur.
- 57. Ditto on the Copper Plates at Anikara Agraharam, containing a grant made by Machaya the accountant in the service of Vira Balal Raja dated in the Sal. Sak 1113.
- 58. A Marhatta Senned to Sesháchelapati Naidu. San. 1170.
  - 59. Ditto ditto dated 1171.
- 60. Ditto ditto by Madhava Rao Ballal to Sheshachelapati Naidu dated 1171.
- 61. Ditto ditto by Balaji Baji Rao to Vasanta Naid and Seshachelapati Naid of Peddapallum dated 1185.
  - 62. Ditto Ditto by Ditto to Ditto dated 1185.

- 63. Ditto of Ditto by Mahipati Rao Krishna to Sesha-chelapati Naid 1173.
- 64. Ditto of ditto by Bhagavunt Rao Tryambak to Seshachelapati Naid of Peddapallam dated 1161.
- 65. Ditto of Ditto by Ditto to Ditto dated 1160.
- 66. Ditto of Ditto by Ditto to Kumar Pedda Bhy-rava Naid of Peddapollam in 1224.
- 67. Ditto of Kavil Nainah to Seshachelapati Naid of Bautalapur dated 1177.
- 68. Ditto of Ditto by Tippoo Sultan to Seshachellapati Naid dated 1188.
- 69. Ditto of Ditto by Shahoji Rajah granting a piece of land to Vengana Bhat dated in the Salivahan year 1564.
- 70. Ditto of Ditto regarding the conquest of the Anogundi Government, received from Major Wilks's Brahmin Venkat Rao.
  - 71. Ditto dated 1312 Sal. sak.
  - 72. Ditto dated 1224 ditto.
  - 73. Ditto of an order of Somasekhar Naik.
  - 74 Inscription of Ramaswami Pagoda dated 1532.
- 75, Inscription on Copper Plates in Chakra Kumu ndur Puttacaron, dated 4544 Kali Yug year.
  - 76. Translation of a Inscription dated 1446 at Kalasa.
- 77. Inscription on Copper Plates in the hands of Utama Kamsura Maunadykul at Palevecota dated 4344 Kali Yug year.
- 78. Translation of an Inscription in the Pagoda of Varada Raja Swami no date.
- 79. Ditto of a Malabar Inscription in the Pagoda of Avidraman Kovil dated 1421 Sal. Sak.
- 80. Ditto of an Inscription in the Pagoda of the Sukiray-eswer at Periya Palayem, no date.
- 81. Ditto of Ditto in the said Pagoda dated 24th year of the reign of Vira Pandya Deva.

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- 82. Ditto of Ditto in Ditto dated 22d year of the reign of Sundara Pandya Deva.
- 83. Ditto of Ditto in Ditto dated 1607, S. S. year.
- 84. Ditto of Ditto in the Pagoda of Agastyeswer at Kangam dated 4633 ditto.
- 85. Ditto of ditto in ditto of Vishnu at Jayam Konda Cholapuram dated 1526 Sal. Sak.
- 86. Ditto of ditto in ditto of Siva dated 1599 Sal. Sak
  - 87. Inscription on Copper Plates; no date.
- 88. Translation of a Malabar inscription in the Pagoda of Choleswer dated 12th year of the reign of Bharata Pandya Deva.
- 89. Ditto of an Inscription in ditto dated 18th year of the reign of Sri Ramanava Deva.
- 90. Ditto of ditto in ditto dated 25th year of the reign of Vira Pandya Deva.
- 91. Ditto of ditto in ditto; no date.
- 92. Ditto of ditto in ditto dated 9th year of the reign of Kalinga Rayen.
- 93. Ditto of ditto in ditto by Kerikála Choleswer Modia Nayana no date.
- 94. Ditto of ditto in ditto dated 13th year of the Reign of Kula Sekhara Deva.
- 95. Translation of an Inscription in ditto no date.
- 96. Ditto of ditto in the Pagoda of Deva Nayaka Parumal no date.
- 97. Ditto of ditto in ditto of Deva Nayaka Parumal by Kerikala Choleswer no date.
- 98. Ditto of ditto in ditto dated 8th year of the reign of Sri Bhojola Virama Nada Deva, with a list of Inscriptions.
- 99. Ditto of the part of a stone Inscription at Upur dated 1353 Sal. Sak.
- 100. Ditto of a Copy of the Inscription on the wall of the Vasishtheswara Pagoda dated 1352 by Praudha Deva Maha Raya.

- 101. Inscription of Birmadesam by Achyuta Deva Raya dated 1159.
- 102. Ditto of ditto by Vira Raya dated 1285.
- 103. Ditto on stone of Madom Deva Stanum by Chola Raja dated 460 Sal. Sak.
- 104. Ditto on CopperPlates at Ani Bhogy by Vira Praurha Deva Raya dated 1569.
- 105. Ditto on ditto at Vedam Parambakam by Venkata Pati Raya dated 529 Sal. Sak.
- 106. Translation of an Inscription in the Old Fort of Teshur, no date.
- 107. Copy of an Inscription on Stone at Kodagode no date.
- 108. The Inscriptions of Banawasi, Sonda, Serisy, Sauswully &c. containing six of different dates.
- 109. Translations of Inscriptions at Teruparti Kunam by Krishna Raya from 1 to 4.
  - 110. Ditto of ditto at Sri Perumbadur, no date.

# CLASS XIV. JAVANESE AND DUTCH, &c,

### Relating to Batavia and Ceylon.

- 1. Narrative of the Wars of Hamang Coelorono Senapati Hingalag Abdul Rehman Shah ad din Panatte Gama of Jokjocarta translated from the Javanese.
  - 2. Extracts from Holwawa's Geography of Asia.
- 3. Proceedings of the Government of Ceylon from September to October 1699.
  - 4. Papers relating to the defence of Batavia
- 5. Memoir on Wannee in Ceylon, and papers relating to it.

- 6. Military Correspondence, Java, 1801.
- 7. Notes respecting Sourabaya.
- 8. History of Java from the Javanese.
- 9. Report on the repair of the Dams in Mullenave, on Ceylon.
  - 10. Reflections on the Defence of Batavia.
  - 11. On the Resources of Ceylon in Rice.
  - 12. Tribes on Ceylon.
- 13. Instructions for the Commissioners appointed to Register the landed property in Colombo, Mature and Galle.
  - 14. Advantages of occupying the Seaports of Madura.
- 15. Visit of De Heere Governor of Ceylon to Tu-tocoreen.
  - 16. Mode of catching Elephants on Ceylon.
- 17. Report on the affairs of the Dutch East India Company, 1803.
- 18. Miscellaneous Proceedings of the Batavian Government.
- 19. Remarks on Tavernier's Notices of the Dutch in Asia.
- 20. Short account of the Wildmen living in the Jungle on the Malacca River.
- 21. Extract from a work on the History of the Dutch East India Company 1768.
- 22. Instructions for the Geographer Engineers at the Military Depot of the Kingdom of Holland 1806. 7.
- 23. Account of the burning of the King of England in Effigy by the Netherlanders in Persia in 1666.
  - 24. History of Java.
  - 25. Apercu de la Regence de Samarang.
  - 26. Remarks on Majapahit.
  - 27. Memoir on the state of Java.
  - 28. Observations on the State of Bantam.

- 29. List of Maps and Plans in the Survey Department at Batavia.
  - 30. Report on the Forests of Java.
- 31. Oaths to be taken by the Officers of the Dutch Government of Java.
  - 32. Description de la ville de Samarang.
  - 33. On the Chinese on the Island of Java (two notices)
- 34. Proceedings relating to the Cinnamon Plantations of Ceylon.

## LIST OF PLANS.

#### Mysore.

- 1 Plan of Mysore.
- 2 Plan of the Fort of Mysore.
- 3 Plan of Seringapa-tam.
  - 4 Plan of Serah.
- 5 Plan of Dora Samu-dram.
- 6 Sketch Plan of Sirana Samudram.
  - 7 Plan of *Devaroy Droog*
  - 8 Plan of Bangalore.
  - 9 Plan of Chittel Droog.

#### Bednore.

- 10 Plan of Bednore.
- 11 Plan of Ananta Pur.
- 12 Plan of Honelli.
- 13 Plan of Adjampur.
- 14 Plan of Shikarpur.
- 15 Plan of Semoga.

#### Ceded Districts.

- 16 Plan of Gurumkonda.
- 17 Plan of Guti.
- 18 Plan of Gandikotah.
- 19 Plan of Adwoni.
- 20 Plan of Raidrug.
- 21 Plan of Bijanagar.
- 22 Plan of Puspagiri.

- 23 Plan of Pechawati.
- 24 Plan of Adoni.
- 25 Sketch of Alpattan or the Ruins of Bijanagar.
- 26 Plan of a singular structure at Bijanagar.

#### Northern Circars.

- 27 Map of Amaravati.
- 28 Map of Dharinikota and Amaravati.
  - 29 Plan of Akerapalli.
  - 30 Plan of Kondapilli.
  - 31 Plan of Gantur. Oríssa.
- 32 Sketch of Gur-jat Hills.

#### Hyderabad.

33 Plan of Calbarga.

#### Hindustan,

- 34 Plan of Muttra.
- 35 Plan of Delhi.

#### Marattha.

36 Plan of Sattara.

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- 37 Plan of Chittagong.
- 38 Plan of Long Isle.
- 39 Plan of Mavellipu-
- 40 to 79; Native Plans of Districts.

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Total 2630

## ABSTRACT LIST OF COINS.

		-					
			Gold	Silver	Copper	Lead	Total
1	Hindu.	• •	175	329	246	• •	504
2	Mohammedan.		23	150		• •	173
3	Ancient Europe.	• •		34	<b>346</b>	• •	280
4	Modern Europe.	• •	15	120	68	• •	203
5	Miscellaneous.	• •		426	4613	19	5058
	ч	of a l	919	1050	4097	10	6918

## HINDU GOLD COINS.

- 1 Sri Ram Mara.
- 2 Ditto.
- 3 Ditto.
- 4 Gajapati Pagodas.
- 5 Kamala Mudra.
- 6 Bijanagar Huns or Varahas.
  - 7 Ditto.
- 8 Ditto Pratapas or half Huns.
  - 9 Venkateswar Huns,

One; Cup like form, stamped on the concave side, imression worn, attributed to Rama of Oude.

One; Stamped on both sides; concave the installation of Rama and Sita: the Rama Yantra on the convex.

One; Ditto; Hanuman on the convex side.

Nine; Impression of an Elephant; struck by Pratapa Rudra King of Cuttack.

Two; Cup form, stamped on one side with the Lotus flower whence their name, and Sank: found at Banawassi in the Earth.

One; Struck by Narasimha Pratapa.

Twelve; Ditto by Pratapa Kristna Ray.

Eight; Ditto ditto.

Five; Struck by Venkatapati Raya, Rajah of Chandragiri.

	•
10 Ditto Pratápas.	Five; Ditto ditto.
11 Garuda Mudra.	One; Supposed to be struck by Sri Vira Maha Rayalu.
12 Viraraya Fanam,	Fourteen; Struck by Vira Raya Raja of Coimbatore.
13 Bíjanagar Pratápas.	Two; Ditto by Deva Raja.
14 Mysore Pagoda.	One; Ditto by Hyder, but with the figure on one side of Lakshmi and Narasimha.
15 Ikeri (Bidnore) ditto.	One;
16 Harki (in the Circars) ditto.	One:
17 Uma Maheswara Pagoda.	Six ; Struck by Krishna Raya of Bijanagar.
18 Uncertain Pratápas.	Two;
19 Ditto.	Three; Found in the Onore Country.
20 Ditto.	One:
21 Sinha Mudra fanam.	Two;
22 Bijanagar Hun.	One; Struck by Sadásiva Raya.
23 Mysore ditto.	One; Struck by Raja Krishna
24 Ikeri ditto.	One; Ditto Siva Raya.
25 Old Ikeri ditto.	One;
26 Venkataramana Pagoda.	Six; Of different Coinage.
27 Matsya Mudra.	One; Supposed to be struck by the Pandya Kings.
28 Lakshmi Narayan Pagoda.	One;
29 Ditto ditto.	One; This has a different im- pression from the preceding.
30 Gunda Bharunda ditto.	Two;
31 Sri Rám Pratápa.	Two;
32 Sri Krishna ditto.	One;
, 33 Gajapati Fanam.	One;
34 Venkata Ramana ditto.	Two;

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35 Ikeri Fanam.	One;
36 Kantaray ditto.	Eight; Mysore Coins of Kanthirava Deva.
37 Katari ditto.	Sixteen; Coined by the Rajas of Nagapattan or Negapatnam.
38 Terunamale ditto.	Three ;
39 Virabhadra Chakralu ditto.	Seven; Struck by the Princes of Bidnore.
40 Vrishabha Mudra Fa-	One;
41 Sambha Mudra ditto.	One;
42 Matsya Mudra ditto.	One;
43 Náma Mudra ditto.	One;
44 Gobur ditto.	Three;
45 Madhura ditto.	Two; Struck by Nágama Nayak.
46 Murari Rao ot Naga Mudra.	Three; Ditto by the Mahratta chief Murari Rao.
47 Ancient Coins.	Six; Found by the people of Mr Travers, Collector of Ganjam 1807, under a cocoanut Tree
48 Ancient Parkas.	Four; Found at Portnur near Vizagapatam attributed to a Jaina King, named Raya Bhanu Chacraverti, supposed to have reigned about 1600 years ago; these Coins are not unfrequently found by the people of the Country.
49 Old Coins.	Six; Found in the Earth at Mahavalipur.
50 Ditto.	Three; Procured at Kanoj.
.51 Ditto.	Two;
52 Ditto.	Two; Uncertain.
FO Divi	771
53 Ditto.	Two;
54 Napal Mohur and qr.	Two; Two;
•	

## HINDU SILVER COINS.

1 Ancient Coins.

2 Ditto ditto.

3 Ditto ditto.

4 Ancient square Coins.

5 Ancient Coins.

6 Ditto ditto.

7 Ditto ditto.

8 Ditto ditto.

9 Ditto ditto.

10 Ditto ditto.

11 Ancient Hindu Coins.

12 Ditto ditto.

13 Nrisimha Deva's half Rupees.

Twenty-nine; Found inHindustan.

Seventeen; Found about Patna.

Five; Ditto at Cawnpore.

Two; Ditto at Hoogly.

Seventeen; Ditto at Telinga. Twenty-one; Dirto at Nellore.

Sixteen ; Ditto ditto.

Thirteen; Ditto ditto.

Eleven: Ditto ditto.

Seven; These and the above are all of one description; they are of an irregular form, being square, anguar, round, oval, &c. they bear no inscription; not unfrequently quite plain, and in any case have only a few indistinct and unintelligible Symbols: that of the Sun or a Star is most common, and those of the Lingams, the crescent, and the figures of Animals, may be traced: these Coins are very numerous throughout India, but particularly in the South; their weight varies.

Two; With the figure of Hanuman.

Three; Uncertain.

Four;

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14 Arakan Ropee.	Two;
15 Napal Rupee.	Ten;
16 Asam ditto.	Three;
17 Asam half Rupees.	Seven;
18 Ditto Quarter.	Four
19 Jayanagar Rupees.	Four;
20 Old half Bijanagar ditto.	Four; Rajaram's stamp in the Nagri character.
21 Purbunder Couri.	One;
22 Ancient Hindu Silver Coins.	Sixteen: Found in Mahabilipur, see remark on the first ten numbers.
23 Ditto ditto.	Fifty-tno;
24 Hindu Coins.	Two; Uncertain.
25 Ditto ditto.	Seven;
26 Ditto ditto.	Two;
27 Old Fanams.	Three;
28 Venkataramana ditto.	One;
29 Gajapati ditto.	One;
30 Chika Deva Raya ditto.	One;
31 Double and single My-sore ditto.	Three;
32 Pondichery ditto.	One;
33 Nepaul Ana Pieces.	Thirteen

## MOHAMMEDAN COINS.

#### Gold.

- 1 Zodiac Coin of Jehangir; Aries.
  - 2 Ditto ditto Taurus.
  - 3 Ditto ditto Leo.
  - 4 Ditto ditto Virgo.
  - 5 Ditto ditto Capricornus.
  - 6 Ditto ditto Sagittarius.
  - 7 Ditto ditto Pisces.
  - 8 Ditto ditto The Sun.
- 9 Mohur of Acber, (round.)
  - 10 Two Ditto do. (square.)
  - 11 Two Ditto Shah Jehan.
  - 12 Ditto Aurangzeb.
  - 13 A Pagoda.
  - 14 Shah Alum Do.
  - 15 Piastre of Egypt.
  - 16 Ditto of Persia.
- 17 Four Small kinds of Coin.
  - 18 Hyderi fanam,

## Silver.

- 1 Four Tymur Shah Rupee.
  - 2 Three Firoz Shah ditto.
  - 3 Eleven Ditto half do.
  - 4 Firoz IIIdr Rupee.

- 5 Mohammed Shah ditto.
- 6 Ditto ditto.
- 7 Firoz Shah ditto.
- 8 Two Mubarik Shah half ditto.
  - 9 Two Dittoditto round
- 10 Three Ala ad din Rupees.
- 11 Two Toglek Shah half Rupee.
- 12 Two Mahmud Shah Rupee.
- 13 Seven Small Coins of Toglek and Mohammed Shah.
- 14 Two Mohammed Shah Rupees.
- 15 Seven Firoz Shah ditto.
- 16 Hosain Shah ditto.
- 17 Three Ditto ditto.
- 18 Jonpur ditto.
- 19 Shir Shah ditto.
- 20 Ditto ditto,
- 21 Selim Shah ditto.
- 22 Six Akbar Shah, square.
- 23 Two Ditto, round.
- 24 Ditto ditto.
- 25 Jehangir Zodiac ditto.

  Aries.
- 26 Ditto ditto, Taurus.

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27 Jehangir; Zodiac Rupee; Gemini.

28 Ditto ditto Leo.

29 Ditto Rupee.

30 Eleven Shah Jehan do.

31 Five Ditto ditto.

32 Aurangzeb ditto.

33 Firokhser ditto.

34 Two Mohammed Shah ditto.

35 Shah Alem ditto.

36 Three Tipu Sultan do.

37 Ahemadabad ditto.

38 Ahmednagar ditto.

39 Old Benares ditto,

40 Jehanabad ditto.

41 Lucknow ditto.

42 Four Srinagar half do.

43 Two Benares old quarter Rupee.

44 Mohammed Shah fa-nam.

45 Mahratta Rupee.

36 Six Various Rupees of Current use.

47 Eleven Rupees with Arabic Legend; uncertain.

48 Nine Abulabassi Rupee.

49 Meshed ditto.

50 Persian Rupee.

51 Two Ditto of Isfahan. 52 Five Ditto of Shiras.

53 Ditto of Yezd.

54 Two Silver Coins uncertain.

55 Ditto small ditto.

56 Six Two and One Ana Pieces.

57 Two Batavian Coin.s

## ANCIENT COINS.

#### Silver.

- 1 Two; Alexander (of E-gypt.)
  - 2 Four Ditto (small.)
  - 3 Antiochus.
  - 4 Two Arsacides.
  - 5 Nine Ditto (small.)
  - 6 Four; Augustus.
  - 7 Julia Augusta.
  - 8 Claudius Cæsar (gilt.)
  - 9 Adrianus.
  - 10 Domitian.
- 101 Antoninus.
- 11 Gratianus.
- 12 Maximius.
- 13 Provincial Coin, (Clodius.)
- 14 Ancient Coin uncertain.
  - 15 Alexander (of Rome.)
  - 16 Faustina.
  - 17 Gordianus.
- 18 Alexander Magnus, (brass.)

#### Copper.

- 19 Ptolemy.
- 20 Three; Augustus,
- 21 Claudius Cæsar.
- 22 Two; Julia Augusta.

- 23 Two; Vespasian.
- 24 Two; Domitian.
- 25 Nerva.
- 26 Five; Trajan.
- 27 Three; Adrian.
- 28 Two; Antoninus Pius.
- 29 Faustina.
- 30 Two; Gordian.
- 31 Philip.
- 32 Gallienus.
- 33 Two; Claudius.
- 34 Two; Aurelian.
- 35 Florian.
- 36 Probus.
- 37 Carus.
- 38 Victorinus.
- 39 Posthumus.
- 40 Constantius Chlorus.
- 41 Five Constantine.
- 42 Two Coins of the Arsacides.
- 43 Nineteen Coins; uncertain.
- 44 Threee copper Alta Relievos from the Antique.
- 45 One hundred and seventy Coins found at Mahavalipur and Cudapa.
- 46 Ten Seals and Camcos.

## MODERN EUROPEAN COINS.

#### Gold.

- 1 Four Venetian Sequins.
- 2 Louis D'Or.
- 3 Three Half and Quarter Pistoles.
- 4 Saxon Ducat of Frederick Augustus also King of Poland.
- 5 Five Nuremberg Medals.

Struck to commemorate the beginning of the 18th century.

L

6 Medal of Pope Clement X (gilt.)

#### Silver.

- 7 Two Franc of Napoleon Premier Consul.
  - 8 Six; One ditto ditto.
- 9 Two Half and Quarter ditto ditto.
  - 10 Five Franc ditto ditto-
  - 11 Ditto ditto Empereur.
  - 12 Ditto Republique.
  - 13 Ditto Louis XVI.
- 14 Dollar of the Isle of France.
  - 15 French Crown.
  - 16 Medal of Louis XVI
- 17 Two Spanish Crowns of Philip IV.
  - 18 Ditto Dollar ditto.

- 19 Two Ditto Crown Charles II.
- 20 Ditto Dollar ditto.
- 21 Two Ditto Dollar Ferdinand XVII.
  - 22 Ditto Jos. Napoleon.
- 23 Three Ditto Quarter Dollars.
  - 24 Ditto one Real.
  - 25 Six Spanish Coins.

These are the o'd Dollar or Piece of Eight and its subdivisions coined in Mexico at an early date.

26 Pataca of Brazil of 600 Rees.

The usual Pataca is marked 640, for that number of Res.

- 27 Testoon of Portugal.
- 28 Crown of Sicily.
- 29 Two Rix Dollars of Albert and Elizabeth.
- 30 Ditto Germany.
- 31 Ditto Hungary.
- 32 Two Ditto Brunswick Lunenburg.
- 33 Two Prussian Rix Dol-
- 34 Two Rix Dollars of Liege.
  - 35 Ditto Wurtzberg.
  - 36 Ditto Lorraine.
  - 37 Crown of Lorraine.

- 38 German Copfstuck.
- 39 Ditto of 30 Creutzers.
- 40 Two Small German Coins.
- 41 Ditto Wurtemberg do. 42 Ditto Frankfort ditto.
- 43 Half Florin of Osnaburg.
  - 44 Bavarian Copfstuck.
- 45 Four Schilling Courant of Mecklenburg.
- 46 Leopoldone of Tuscany.
- 47 Quarter Batzen of Bern.
- 48 Double Plott of Sweden.
- 49 3 Guilder of Zutphen.
- 50 Two Ditto Do Zealand and Do.
  - 51 Dutch Ducatoon.
- 52 Guilder or 30 Stiver Piece of Utrecht.
  - 53 Two Half Guilder.
- 54 Three Small Dutch Coins.
- 55 Fifty Stiver Piece of Louis Bonaparte.
- 56 Batayian Guilder.
- 57 Two American Dollars and a half.
- 58 Dollar of Independant Rio De la Plata.
- 59 Bank of England, Dollar.
- 60 Half Crown of George
- 61 Silver Penny of James II.

- 62 Shilling of Edward VI.
- 63 Old English Penny 1st.
- 64 Bank Token.
- 65 Two OldEnglishCoins.

Found in an old Earthen Vessel in the Isle of Bute supposed to be coins of the time of Edward III.

- 66 Two Goa Rupees.
- 67 Three Ceylon ditto.
- 68 Madras Quarter Pagoda.
  - 69 Java Rupee.
- 70 Two Malay ditto.
- 71 Five Batavia half do.
- 72 Four Ditto ditto ditto.
- 73 Two Ditto ditto ditto.
- 74 German Jubilee Me-dal.
- 75 German Medal.
- 76 Ditto.
- 77 Ditto.
- 78 Ditto.
- 79 Medal uncertain!
- 80 Ditto ditto.
- 81 French Medal in honour of Monsr. Bignon.
- 82 English ditto ditto Sir Francis Burdett.
- 83 Ditto ditto Charles I.

Struck in honour of their Marriage.

### Copper.

- 1 Six. English Coins.
- 2 Irish Coin of James II.
- 3 Promissory half Penny.
- 4 Half Penny from the

# MODERN EUROPF

Gold.

1 Four Venetian Sequins.

2 Louis D'Or.

3 Three Half and Quarter Pistoles.

4 Saxon Ducat of Frick Augustus also Kir Poland.

5 Five Nuremb dals.

Struck to comr begining of the small German

-Aus ار

6 Medal

ment X (F) French Sous and

leon Five Dutch Stivers, &c.

neous

voins do.

ompany's Cash.

ee Ceylon ditto.

Medals.

23 Medal of Henry IV. of France.

24 English Jubilee Medal.

25 Two Irish Medals.

26 Prince of Wales ditto.

27 Fox Medal.

28 Howard Medal.

29 General Martine.

30 Jesuit's Medal.

# ELLANEOUS.

# JPPER COINS.

ر'as.

2 Ancient Coin.

3 Bauddha Cas.

4 Vishnu Verdhana Cas.

Basacanna 5 Bhulaki Cas.

6 Mayuravarma Cas.

7 Matsya Mudra Cas.

8 Aswapati Cas.

9 Gajapati Cas.

Twelve; Struck by Ganapati Deva Maharaja King of Warangal with impression of Ganapati.

One: Struck by an ancient Jaina King bears the Padma. mark on it.

Two; Struck by Buddha Kings with the impression of a Buddha.

Two; Struck by Vishnu Vardhana Balal King of Dwarasamudram with the figure of Ramanuja

Sixteen; The impression of a Bull on one side, on the other side the figure of Bhutaki.

Seven; Struck by Mayura-varma King of Banawasi with the impression of a Peacock, found in the Banawassi country.

Twelve; Struck by the ancient Pandian Kings, with the impression of a Fish.

Nine; Struck by Asmapati with the impression of a Horse.

One; Struck by Pratapa Rudra King of the Gajapati race of Cuttack with the impression of an Elephant.

#### CCXXXIV

copper of the Anglesea Mines.

5 A Forty Reis of Portugal.

6 Three. Ten Reis of Portugal.

7 Two. Two-Stiver of Cologne.

8 Four. Heller of Saulfeld.

9 Two. Creutzer and half ditto of Neufchatel.

10 Half Creutzer of Mentz.

11 Six Creutzer of Austria.

12 Three Small German Coins.

13 Three French Sous and small brass Coin of Louis XVI.

14 FiveDutch Stivers, &c.

15 Two American Cent and half Cent.

16 Caise of the City of Corveldt.

17 Three Coins.

18 Three old Coins.

19 Four Miscellaneous Coins, uncertain.

20 Three small Coins do.

21 Four Company's Cash.

22 Three Ceylon ditto.

Medals.

23 Medal of Henry IV. of France.

24 English Jubilee Medal.

25 Two Irish Medals.

26 Prince of Wales ditto.

27 Fox Medal.

28 Howard Medal.

29 General Martine.

30 Jesuit's Medal.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

#### HINDU COPPER COINS.

Ganapati Cas.	pati Deva Maharaja King of Warangal with impression of Ganapati.
---------------	--

One; Struck by an ancient Jaina King bears the Padma. 2 Ancient Coin. mark on it.

Two; Struck by Buddha Kings with the impression of 3 Bauddha Cas. a Buddha.

> Two; Struck by Vishnu VardhanaBalal King of Dwarasamudram with the figure of Ramanuja

> > Sixteen; The impression of a Bull on one side, on the other side the figure of Bhutaki.

Twelve: Struck by Gana-

Seven; Struck by Mayura-varma King of Banawasi with the impression of a Peacock, found in the Banawassi country.

Twelve; Struck by the ancient Pandian Kings, with the impression of a Fish.

Nine; Struck by Aswapati with the impression of a

One; Struck by Pratapa Rudra King of the Gajapati race of Cuttack with the impression of an Elephant.

1

- 4 Vishnu Verdhana Cas.
- Basavanna 5 Bhutaki Cas.
  - 6 Mayuravarma Cas.
  - 7 Matsya Mudra Cas.
  - 8 Aswapati Cas.
  - 9 Gajapati Cas.

## ccxxxvi

10 Harihara Rayalu Cas.	Two; Struck by Harihara Rayalu, a King of Bijanagar On one side the impression of a Bull, on the other side his name in Nagari.
11 Pratápa Deva Raya Cas.	Three; Struck by Pratapa Deva Raya a King of Bijana- gar, with the impression of a Bull on one side, and his name in Canada on the other.
12 Rama Raja Dabbu.	One; Struck by Rama Raya the last King of Bij magar, Initial Ra occurs on both sides, on one reversed in the centre of a circle.
13 Chhatrapati Cas.	Two; Struck by the Rajas of the Chhatrapati race.
14 Kamala Mudra Cas.	Two; With the impression of a Lotus.
15 Sankha Cas.	Two;
16 Chakram Cas.	One;
17 Simha Mudra Cas.	Nine; The impression of a Lion.
18 Ditto ditto.	Two; The impression of a Lion on one side, on the other side a Hatchet.
19 Venkatapati Cas.	Forty-six; Struck by Ven- katapati Raya Raja of Chan- dragiri with the impres- sion of Venkateswar: on the other side his name in Telugu.
20 Nilakantha Cas.	Six: The impression of a Bull on one side, on the other the name Nilakantha in Nagari.
21 Hanuman Cas.	Twenty-two; With the figure of Hanuman.
22 Virabhadra Cas.	Six;
23 Jinka Mudra Cas.	Four;
24 Sarpa Mudra Cas.	Two;

25 Vrischika Mudra Cas.	Two;
26 Nakshatra Mudra Cas.	One;
27 Lakshmi Cas.	Four;
28 Gunta Cas.	Two;
29 Mahabelipur Cas.	Four; Found at Mahaba-
30 Elephant Cas.	Twenty-one; Struck by the Mysore Kings.
31 Lakada Cas.	Four; Ditto ditto.
32 Kalyana Basavanna Cas.	Seven; Struck by Bijala Raya King of Kalyana with the impression of a Bull, Lingam, Moon and Sun over it.
33 Perangala Dinna.	Twenty seven; Found at . Perangala Dinnu near Vata- pulum.
34 Dipaldinna Pice.	Seven; Some of the Coins found at Dipaldinna as below vide, No. 43.
35 Epurpalam.	Four;
36 Padava Mudra.	One; Impression of a boat.
37 Deva Raya Cas.	One hundred and seven; Struck by Deva Raya King of Bijuyanagar, on one side, the figure of an Ox, and on other his name in Canada.
38 Garuda Cas.	Seventy-eight; With the impression of Garuda.
39 Ancient Cas.	One thousand two hundred and sixty-two; With the figure of Bhutaki on both sides, as found at Muhabelipuram and its neighbourhood.
40 Kausala Dinna Cas.	Two hundred and forty-four; On the Sea shore near Pull- cat. Struck by Trisankha Ma- ha Raja and found at Kausala Dinna.

#### CCXXXVIII

- 41 Epurpalam Cas.
- One hundred and thirtyfour; As found at Epurpalam in the Gantur Circar.
- 42 Motupalli Cas.
- One hundred and forty-seven; As found at Motupalli said to be struck by Mukunti Maha Rajah.
- 43 Dipal Dinna Cas.
- Seven hundred and ten; As found at Dipal Dinna near Amaravati with the figures of Bhútaki, &c.
- 44 Buddham Cas.
- Twenty; As found in the rnins of Buddham in the Gantur Circar with various impressions.
- 45 Dharanicota Cas.
- Twenty-four; As found in the ruined Fort at Dharanicota.
- 46 Five Faringipetta Cas. Pondicherri Pice.
- Five hundred and seven'ytwo; As procured in the ruins of Faringipatta near Portonono.
- 47 Ramanad Cas.
- One hundred and seven; Struck by the Setupati King of Ramanad. On one side his name stamped in Tamul and on the other a Ceylonese dagger.
- 48 Jojocarta Silver Coins.
- Four hundred and twentysix; As found in Java with an indistinct impression.
- 49 Lead Coins.
- Eighteen; As found in Epurpalam, impression indistinct.

# MODERN COPPER COINS.

50 Negapatam Cas.

51 Small Cas.

52 Tranquebar Dutch.

53 Javanese and Chinese brass and copper coins.

54 Javanese and Chinese Cas.

55 Dutch and Portuguese.

56 Madras and Batavia Cas.

57 Java lead Coin.

One hundred and fortyeight;

One hundred and eightyeight;

Thirty-four; Struck by the Dutch Colony at Talagumbadi or Tranquebar.

Forty-six; Struck by the Dutch Government at Java, and the Chinese Coins found near Mahabelipur and also in the villages of Bednore.

Thirty-four: Brought from the Eastward.

Five; Variously impressed

Thirty-six; Struck by the E. I. C. and by the Dutch Government of Java.

One; A large Coin, with small impression on both sides.

# PERSIAN COPPER COINS.

58 Hindustani Pice.

59 Ditto ditto.

60 Ditto ditto.

61 Ditto ditto.

62 Ditto ditto.

One hundred and twenty*five* ; Miscellaneous Copper Coins in twenty-one Parcels struck by different Kings of Delhi.

Eighty; Struck by Sultan Ibrahim Mahmudshah.

One hundred aná two;

Ninety-four;

Sixty;

# LIST OF IMAGES.

# 1. Kodanda Rama,

(Silver.)

A large Image, of Rama, which is extending an arrow with his right hand, and holds the bow with his left, he is clad in martial attire and stands on a pedestal, a quiver is slung across his back. This idol is generally worshipped at the Hindu Temples of the Vaishnava Religion and in the Houses of married people.

# 2 and 3. Khelana Krishna,

(Silver.)

A pair of small Images, of the infant Krishna, crawling on the Floor, holding rolls of butter in one hand and leaning on a toy with the other.

# 4 and 5. Hanuman,

(Silver.)

Two small Images of the Monkey, Hanuman; one is putting his hand on his mouth, the other closes his hands, they are standing on pedestals: these Images are commoully worshipped by married people, recluses and religious orders among Bramins in the South of India.

## 6. Garura,

(Silver.)

A small Image, of the bird of Vishnu: the head of a hawk with a human body, adoring with closed hands, standing on a seat; he has two imperfect wings over his arms.

#### 7 and 8. Bharata and Satrughna,

(Silver.)

These two Images are standing, they are Brothers of Ruma, quivers of errows are slung across their shoulders. They are well dressed and ornamented, and in the attitude of bending their bows against an Enemy.

#### 9. Sita Ammawar,

(Silver.

A standing Image of the consort of Rama: the sculptured ornaments represent the Jewels, and the golden Nuptial medal, worn by Hindu women of rank, suspended by a Necklace, also two Bangles: she sits on a Copper Throne with Rama at the time of his installation.

10. Venkateswer.

11. Alamalu.

(Silver.)

12. Nanchari.

Two of these Images are female and one is male, who is denominated *Venkutesmer*, one of the incarnations of *Vishnu*, having four hands with different weapons, standing on a Pitha (seat): the female Images are his consorts, the names are peculiar to the 'outh: they are supported by an ornamented elevated paling

13 Alwar Murti,

(Silver.)

A small Image, of a worshipper of Vishnu.

14. Srí Devi,

(Copper.)

An Image of Sri or Lakshmi the goddess of prosperity and Wife of Vishnu.

15. Ganesa,

(Copper.)

An Image of Ganesa seated on a stool, with ten arms, five on each side, he holds different weapons in each hand, excepting two, the right of which holds a lotus, and the left his Spouse Siddhi: his Vehicle Rat is on his left side, eating some cake.

16. Surya Yantram,

(Copper.)

A Circular Figure of the Sun according to the Astronomical system of the *Hindus*: on four sides of the disk is a God of Fire in the form of a Flame, two lions support the Globe of the Sun.

17. Gopala,

(Copper.)

An erect Copper Image of Krishna, as the Cowherd. He is completely and magnificently dressed and ornamented in the ancient style, having both hands raised to his mouth as if calling to the Kine.

18. Tandava Kristna,

(Copper.)

A small Image of a dancing Krishna, extending his left arm, and holding up in his right hand a roll of butter.

19. Narasimha Avatar,

(Copper.)

An Image representing Narasimha, one of the incarnation of Vishnu, the face of a Lion, with the timbs and the body human, he has four arms on each side, with two of his hands he holds Hiranyaksha, across his thighs; tearing open his belly and with his six other hands he holds the Sankh, Chukra, and various emblems of Vishnu.

#### 20 and 21. Rama Sabha,

(Copper.)

Two groupes of figures: Ram and Sits on a Throne, his three Brothers and his attendant Hanuman are serving him at the time of his installation, after his return from exile; they are fixed on a seat in two lines, a copper flowered screen is behind them: 21 has only four figures: two being lost.

## **22. L**akshmi Narasimha,

(Copper.)

A groupe of Images, the Lion faced God Narasimka and his consort Lakshmi, seated on a throne. This Image has four arms, in two of them he holds the Sankh, and Chakra, with his third he holds his Spouse, and the fourth is extended.

## 23. Figure uncertain,

(Copper.)

A small Image, a Priest of the sect of Kanala, adorned with every kind of ornament and sitting on a high bench, with his legs folded, and his hair plaited.

# 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. Alwar Murti, (Copper.)

Small Images of different Alwars, or ascetics and Saints of the Vaishnava Religion and teachers of the doctrines of Rámánuja. The complete number is Twelve, and they are usually found in the Temples and Dwellings of the Sect.

#### 30. Lakshmi

(Copper.)

A small Image, of the Goddess of: prosperity, consort of Vishnu, standing on a seat with a lotus flewer in her right hand, and dressed with Indian Jewels.

#### 31. Pattabhisheka Sabha.

(Copper.)

A set of eight small Images of Ram with his consort Sita on a Throne, his brother Lakshmana imaging the Chowrie or whisk of Indian Cowtail, his other Brother Bharata is in alto relievo on the back screen and raising up the Umbrella over his head; his third Brother Satrughna is standing below Lakshmana; his friend Sugriva is standing with closed hands, his attendant Monkey Hanuman is standing near his feet: a bearded Sage is also standing on the other side, at the time of his installation.

#### 32. Pattabhisheka Sabha,

(Copper.)

A large Throne on which six Images are fixed. Ram, is seated with his Consort Sita; at his back, his

Brother Satrughna, is waving the Chowri, Bhuruta is standing in his froat; Lakshmana carrying a bow on his shoulder, and making obedience to his Brother with closed hands, Hanuman is also standing in front of Lakshmana, at the time of the installation of Rama, (see the preceding.)

33. and 34. Lakshmi Narayan,

(Copper.)

Two Groupes of three Images, seated on a seat, with a back screen, Narayan has four arms: in one of his left, he is holding his Consort Lakshmi and in two more he holds the Sankh and Chakra, the fourth is extended; his attendant Garuda, kneeling down on his left knee, and supporting them on his shoulder.

35. Lakshmi Narayan,

(Copper.)

A groupe of Images; the God Vishnu, holding his consort Lakshmi with his left hand.

36. Garura,

(Copper.)

The Vehicle of Vishna in a human shape and standing with both hands closed, he is well dressed and adorned with the Jewels and crown; in proof of his being a bird, the feathers are manifest on each arm.

37. Sri Yantram.

(Copper.)

An Image, the Goddess of Wealth standing in the centre of a Circle with four arms and fully dressed.

38. 89. 40. and 41. Hanuman,

(Copper.)

Images, of the Monkey Hanuman.

42. Matsya Vigraha,

(Copper.)

An Image of a Mermaid; upper part human and lower a fish.

43. Venkateswer,

(Copper.)

An Image, of an incarnation of Vishnu, worshipped at Tripati in the Coromandel Coast, he bears the emblems of Vishnu, or Sankh and Chakra.

44. 45. 46. 47. and 48. Tandava Krishna, (Copper.)
An Image of a dancing Krishna, see No. 18.

49. Khelana Krishna,

(Brass.)

An image of the playing or infant Krishna.

68. Kapála Muni,

50.	and 51. Venu Gopala,	(Brass.)
	Two Images of Krishna as the Cotude of playing on the Flute.	wherd in the atti-
52.	and 53. Gopala.	(Brass.)
	Two Images of a similar description rated.	, differently deco-
54.	Kalinga Merddana,	(Brass.)
	An Image of the youthful Krishno head of the Serpent Kulinga, whom he	
<b>5</b> 5.	and 56. Gopi Devi,	(Copper.)
	Images of two Cowherdesses.	
57.	Jaya, An attendant of Vishnu, standing.	(Copper.)
<b>5</b> 8.	Trivikrama avatar,	(Brass.)
	An Image of Vishnu, with six arms, holds the Sankh and Chakra, in two ma Staff, and in the other two a string ter Jar.	nore a Trident and
<b>გ</b> 9.	Sakti,	(Copper.)
	An Image of a Goddess, with e various weapons.	ight arms bearing
<b>60.</b>	and 61. Anna purná,	. (Brass.)
	Small Images of a Goddess, a form holding a brass spoon in her hand as if	of Durgá, seated, distributing food.
62.	Ganesa,	. (Brass.)
	A small Image of Ganesa, with a and four arms, seated.	protuberant belly,
63.	Sabha Murti,	(Copper.)
	An Image of a boy playing and dance one of the objects of worship at <i>Chidas</i> carnation of <i>Siva</i> .	ing on his left foot, mbaram, as an in-
64.	65. 66, and 67. Haya Greva,	(Copper.)
	Four small Images of the Demon Hous attitudes: a human body with the	ayagriva, in vari-

An Image of a Priest of the Kapala sect; see No. 22.

(Copper.)

(Brass.) **69.** Baji Sura, A Trooper, mounted with a Child in his arms. (Brass.) 70. A Bhuta, A Gigantic copper figure of an Evil Spirit, sitting with his arms and legs folded; brought from Java. (Brass.) Kanguli, A Figure of an old Woman, with a string of beads sitting. **7**2. Rishi. A gilt Copper Image, sitting in the manner of an ascetic the name is not known. 73. (Copper.) A small gilt copper Image, seated, with a screen, leaning his head on one side, name unknown. 74. to 77. Bells, of different sort, found at Java. (Brass.) Guglet, Brought from Java. (Brass.) 79. to 90. Java Images, No description. (Brass.) 91. One Brass Chain, Brought from Java. (Brass.) The Hilt, of a Dagger. 92. (Brass.) Two Covers, Brought from Java. 93. (Brass.) 94. Two small Articles, Names unknown. (Brass.) Tirthankara Pita Prabhu, 95. (Brass.) A Plate, divided into twenty-five compartments, each containing a figure in alto relievo. The groupe is that of the 24 Tirthunkars with the last Vrishabka, in the centre. over his head is a hooded Serpent. Besides these an additional row at the bottom contains some attendant figures whom the Jaina calls the Dwara Palás. or Door Keepers. 96. Jaina Tirthakar, (Stone.) A small figure of a Jain pontiff sitting with his legs folded. 97. Hanuman, (Marble.) A Figure of Hanuman, bearing a mountain in one hand and a club in the other, he is trampling on and killing a Giantess with his left foot. This Image is gilt and

painted.

# 98. Buddha,

(Stone.)

An Image of Buddha of green stone, sitting and praying; over his head is a hooded Snake, found in Arkot. It is more probably a Jain Image.

99. Buddha,

(Copper.)

A large gilt Image, standing on a pedestal, wearing his garment, and holding a book in his hand, it was found in the ruins at Koinbhaconum, the hair is curled. This is probably, by the dress, a Buddka Sgure.

100. 101. 102. and 103. Hindu Images, (Copper.)
Four figures of Hindu divinities, brought from Java.

104. 105. and 106. Buddha Imcges,

(Copper.)

Three figures of Buddha divinities, brought also from Japa.

# and subject

# ANTIQUITIES, &c.

- 5 Large pieces of Sculpture on Stone, from Amaravati,
- 2 Long ditto.
- 2 Small ditto.
- 2 Statues of black stone (large.).
- 6 Stone Statues (small.)
- 1 Black stone Vase.
- 9 Bricks from Babylon.
- 2 Inscriptions on Stone, one in Halu Kanera, from Amaravati, the other in Deva Nagari, from Upper Hindustan.
  - 2 Round stone Weights, used by Hindu Athletæ.
  - 3 Copper vases from Java.
  - 4 Sets of Copper Plates.
  - 1 China Dice.
  - A quantity of Beads, Seals, Rings, Cylinders, &c.

Report of Babu Rao, Maratta Translator to Col. C. Mackenzie, of his Journey to Pondicherry Karacal, &c. along the Coast for the purpose of collecting Historical Information, Coins, &c. from the 24th December, 1816, to 27th May, 1817.\*

December 24th, 1816.—Having received the Money, ordered for my expenses from Kavelli Venkata Lakshmiyak I left Madras and arrived at Vanien Chowdi.

25th...Thence proceeded to Mahabalipuram collected some coins, on the way at Patipollam, Devanational Salvakupam and the other places along the Coast where ancient Coins are usually found.

26th.--By order I waited upon Messrs. Clark, Gwatkin and the other Gentlemen, who were on an excursion here, they ordered me to shew them all the cariosities, accordingly I shewed them all the remarkable places as Mahish Asura Mardhani and Ashta Gramu Devati.

27th.--Proceeded with those Gentlemen to Sadras and shewed them the Kasi Modu or Eminence where Coins are found at Kalipakam on the further or South side of Sadras; at their desire I procured some ancient copper Coins, which I shewed them: they did not return me the Coins.

28th...Mr. Clarke sent for me and expressed his wish to visit the Mantapam+ that was lately discovered on the South side near Salvakupam together with Kassi

This is given as a Specimen of the Reports furnished by Col. Mackenzie's Native Collectors referred to in the Introduction page: xvx The original was in English but has been revised apparently by Col. M. himself.

t This Temple, excavated in a Solid Granite Rock was laid open by the semoval of the Sand that had covered it for ages on the 1816, by Cols. Murray and Mackenzie. C. M.

#### cezlviii

Mode, I accordingly went and shewed them all the cu-

29th and 30th.--Having given every information of Mahabalipur to those Gentlemen, in token of their satisfaction with my assiduity they offered me four Star Pagodas which I declined to receive for fear of losing my character with my Master.

31st,---I proceeded by myself to Salvakupam and Devanairi and procured some coins. I then wrote a Letter to my Master and delivered it together with the Coins and the account of the Temple of Cadambadi Devi, into the hands of the Tindel Reddi.---(See Letter, No. )

January 1st 1817.... I left Mahabalipur and arrived at Sadras collecting Coins at Kalipakam and other places.

2d and 3d.---Thence I proceeded to Alampara, called upon the woman who had formerly discovered some Roman Gold Coins and had promised me any others she might find: she assured me that she had been searching every morning and evening with her bags but had not yet got any; as before when she had found two Ancient Gold Coins, (supposed to be Roman.) on that height, she made no doubt but that she might procure some other Coins before I returned from Pondicherry; afterwards I assembled about 20 Fishermen, and searching in the Eminences found some Copper Coins, Beads, &c. &c.\*

4th.---Thence I went to Kunimodu, where is a large ruined Fort, and obtained some Coins.

5th.... Thence I arrived at *Pondicherri* and at 2 Gows South of it collected Coins upon different heights between *Kunimodri* and *Pondicherry*, waited on Lieut. Sim and delivered my master's letter to him, who on perusing it ordered me to come to his Tent at the Village of *Sorapet*, and promised to give me every assistance that I would require.

<sup>\*</sup> For the Coins, MS Accounts &c. collected on this Journey, sea List at the end. C. M.

6th...-I left Pondicherry and went to the Villages at 2 Gows distance West, waited on Lieut. Sim, who supplied me with some money on my Masters account and sent a Peon to accompany me to Teruvakaira\* and to enquire any curiosities there, and to get particular accounts of them.

7th .--- I left Sorapet and arrived at Teruvakaira.

The Tradition of this place relates that a Rakshasa named Vyaghra Asur son of Chakra Asur formerly performed Tapas to Chandra Sekhara Swami in order to obtain the gracious visitation of that Deity; God pleased with his Devotion graciously appeared, + and desired him to ask what he wanted: he requested that he should be exempted from the trouble of Death to which mortals are subject; the God accordingly bestowed the Divine Varam, upon which the Rakshasa became gant, and became to persecute all the Devatas who then complained against him before God, who thereupon sent for Badhra Kali and ordered her to slay the Rakshasa; which she did; at that time the two sisters Vairi and Mahishi prepared! Laddu, and offered them to the Devatas to release their brother from death. In proof whereof several round stones resembling cakes together with a great Tree of stone the vestiges of the Rakshasa are still found upon the Hill.

I went there and saw all the Curiosities, the Caverns &c. procured accounts of them and of the *Devatams* by means of some aged people and *Pujaris*, besides I collected several pieces of the Stony Tree and Cakes.

<sup>\*</sup> Teruvakaira where the remarkable Petrified Wood is found. See Asiatic Researches, vol. XI. C. M.

Laddu, round Balls of Paste of Wheat, Rice, &c. C. M.

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18th.—Leaving Pandicherry, I proceeded to the Tallock of Trivadi, with a letter from Lieut. Sim to Mr. Hyde, and obtaining the Collectors orders to the Village people. I copied off a few stone Inscriptions in the Devalum of Teruzadi wherein I could not find the year of Sakrahan but only the month and date. As I considered useless for my master I did not take off Fac Similes, and I produced some account of the Jainas and Kurumbas who ruled in Tondir Mandalam, together with some Coins in the Bazar and arrived at Pondicherry, and on the 17th I dispatched a Basket containing the Books, various Stones, Coins, &c. by a Cooly to Madras.

Frebruary 1st.---I watted on Lieut. Sim, who gave me a letter from my Master received from Madras, and told me that he was going to Karical and Tranquebar and that I should hold myself in readiness to follow him to collect Accounts and Coias at those places, but that I should meantime prepare the account of Devanampatnam.

- 2d.---I left Pondicherry for Devanampatnam 10 miles South of it; collecting Coins on the road, on different heights.
- 3d. to 10th.---I went to Devenampatnam and enquired for Ancient Books of the establishment of that Town, the people said that they had lost all the accounts and documents, &c. during the disturbances of Hyder Ali, upon which I collected about twenty aged men, from whom I procured accounts, together with some Ancient Coins, upon that height.

11th to 16th...I copied the inscriptions that were in the Devalam of Teruvenjepur and Verupapalur, wrote a letter to my Master, and delivered it to Lieut. Sim for dispatch to Madras.

17th. to 19th.---I was employed enquiring for the account of the Ancient Chola Rajas and Pandia Rajas who ruled in Tondir Mandalam, from the learned men living at Pondicherry.

20th.... I wrote a letter to my Master and dispatched it to Madras by a Cooly with a basket containing Books.

Coins, and five kinds of Earth, procured on the Hill of Tiruverjepur together with the account of Devanampalnam in the Maratta Language.

21st. to 26th...-I was employed translating the account of the Jainas and the Kurumbas who ruled in Tondirmandalam, which I procured at Truvakaira. Terawadi, Teruvenjepur and Devanampatnam and other places, mean time I received a letter from Lieut. Sim, saying that I should first follow his Baggage to Karical, and that the business which I had to do here, could be finished on my return from Tranquebar, I accordingly finished the translation and was ready to proceed.

March 1st. to Sd.---I was attending on Lieut. Sim. and delivered a packet containing the original and translation of the Jainas, for him to frank and dispatch to Madras; and then took leave of him to go to Karical.

4th. to 8th...Leaving Kaddalur I proceeded to Tranquebar, Six Gows South by the way of Schetamber, Shi Ally, and Videswar Kovil, collecting different Coins in the the Bazar together with the accounts of the Chola and Pandia Rajás from the learned people.

9th.--I waited upon Lieut. Sim, at Tranquebar who directed me to procure the account of the Rajas and some Ancient Coins there until he returned from Karical.

10th. to 11th....I proceeded to the different heights, produced Coins, purchased some in the Bazar from the Shroffs. I visited Mr. Allcur, who has a collection of different Coins, and requested him to shew them to me, he desired me to come the next day and that he would shew me every thing as I wished.

19th...-I waited on Lieut. Sim and acquainted him about the Coins of Mr. Allcur upon which he took me to Mr. Allcur's house, shewed me all the Coins and told me look out for any Roman Gold or Copper Coins, accordingly I searched for about two hours, but could find no Roman Coins.

13th.--Lieut. Sim gave me 10 star Pagodas with a letter to Mr. Thackeray, assistant Collector at Tanjore, in order to get a particular account of the Puduvul Goporam of Buddha which is situated about a quarter of a mile North of Nagapatnam together with the Coins of Karical, Nagur and other places.

14th...-I left Tranquebar and went to Karical 5 miles South, I went by the Sea side and searched for Coins upon the heights\* there but could find none, bought some Coins in the Bazar.

15th...-Left Karical and arrived at Nagapatam at 8 miles South by the road of Nagur, collecting some Coins on the way in the Bazar.

16th to 17th.---Waited on Mr. Thackeray and delivered Lieutenant Sim's letter to him who on perusal gave me an order to the Village people, together with a Peon, and ordered me to shew him all the Histories and Curiosities, I am collecting in his District, with which I complied and took leave of him to go to the neighbouring villages.

18th to 20th.---I copied the Sthala Puranam of Sunder Raja Swami and Kanyarohen Swami of Nagapatam; and the Silpi Sastram or art of making Statues for the Bouddhas and Jainas and constructing Devalams, &c. together with the account of Puduvole Gopuram which says that while the Bouddha Rajas were ruling in the commencement of the Salivahan Sakam they built the Temples at Teruviyat, Kelananamchari, Nelapadi, Maradambat and other places together with a large Gopuram at a quarter of a mile North from Nagapatam and carved the Images according to the Bouddah Sastram and built a large Town, performed every kind of ceremonies to the God, and ruled there; As the Bouddhas used to eat Fish, there arose a great differ-

ence between Hemasital Maha Raja and Amukha Varashen Maha Raja who conquered them in four Sastrams and drove them out to Khandy\* Desam (a Foreign Country;) At that period the Bouddahs threw all their property into the Wells, hid their Images under ground and run away. At that time a Bouddha Sanyasi named Hemawanta finding no means of carrying off the property of the said Pudavole Gopuram he hid it in several brass pots which he secured in the midst of the Temple, placed a large Chakram, + on the top, and by virtue of his Mantrams it continually revolved with such a quick motion that no person dared approach it, and then fled away with the other Bouddhas.

After the Bouddhas had fled and the Jain Government was established, many people tried to carry off the property from the said Puduvole Gopuram but they could not; at last a Brahmin Priest of the Sri Vaishnava sect named Terumenje Alvar came to this place and tried very much to obtain the Treasures of Puduvali Gopurum but could not; he then enquired of some old people, by whom this Puduvole Gopuram was built, and in what part of the country they are now; they answered that in the commencement of the Salivahan Sakam, during the reign of the Bouddha Rajas, they built this Puduvali Gopuram but some time afterwards they were banished to Khandy Country by the Jaina Rajas; about that period a Bouddha Sanyasi named Hemawanta secreted much treasure in that Gopuram, and placed a Chakram over it to guard the Treasure, wherefore if you go to Kandy the Bouddha people will explain to you the best means of procuring the Treasury of Pudwali Gopuram. Accordingly he proceeded to the Kandy Country visited the Bouddha Sanyasis who then enquired of Terumenje Alwar. "Who are you and from whence do you come?" Terumenje Alwar replied "That he came from Chola Mandalam."

<sup>\*</sup> Khundy C. M. Ceylon is probably intended H. H. W.

<sup>†</sup> Chakram. Sans. literally signifies a Wheel, the Tradition is that this Wheel was armed with sharp edged tools on all sides and by its rotatory motion debarred all approach. C. M.

Bouddha Sanyasi enquired, "Did you ever see our Puduvali Gopuram at Nagapatnam which is sofrounded by a large Chalirum on the top?" Terumenje Alwar answered, "The Chakram that revolved round on the top is entirely stopt." The Bouddha Sanyasi said " As that country contains a great abundance of Plantain Trees, the Chakram has stopt;" . He then enquired " Whether the Mohara Cullu (or Great Stone Slab of the Gate) is still standing or not." Teramenje Alwar answered " It is placed." Then the Bouddhu Sanyast said " As the country is Punji Perta (or abounding with Cotton), it is placed;" Afterwards the Bouddha Sanyasi asked "Whether the Garbha Guddi and the Ponyaru or steps of the Tank Kamala Ayala (or Teruvalur were completed" he answered "Yes they are completed," The Bouddha Sanyasi said " As there are plenty of Vralmin in that country it is therefore completed.

Terumenje Alwar keeping these things in his heart, came to Nagaputam, collected one or two hundred Men got some Plantain Trees and planted them round the Chakram on the top of Puduvali Gopuram, by which the movement and virtue of the Chakram was entirely stout. Terumenje Alwar then entered into the Temple, broke down the first Ankanam, and carried off all the valuable property upon carts. On arriving near the village of Terukonagudi the morning broke, whereupon he buried the Treasure and sat down there with his people. Villagers coming with their bullocks in the morning to plough, desired his people to get up; but Terumenje Alwar told them, "This is our own place: no one can plough here without our consent" Whereupon there arose a violent dispute among them which lasted till 5 o'Clock, then Terumenje Alwar pronounced a Malediction that "No water should spring in that Null" and as this quarrell was not settled in a satisfactory manner he cursed that " No disputes should ever hereafter be settled in this place" as he was troubled here for want of sleep he cursed, that persons under a Tamarind tree should not sleep during the night in this place. All which continues till this time as described in the following Tamul Verse

Wuranda Kanner Varumgada Palli Tirada Vallaku Terukanaguddi

No cool water ever spring Nor sleep fall under the Tamarind during night
Nor claims be ever adjusted
At Terukanaguddi

Next morning Terumenje Alwar carried off all the Treasure, to the Southern Country and established several Devalams together with the said Kamal Alayen and Vrihadiswar Kovil and established there all kind of worship and festivals, &c.

A particular account of these, and of the Jainas and Bowdhas is particularly detailed in the Kufiyat.

Four months ago as an Inhabitant of the Devalam of Kanyarohana Swami of Nagapatnam named Sabhapati was ploughing at a quarter of a mile East of Puduval Gopuram, the plough share struck against a Boundha Image which was highly gilt; the man from its glittering appearance thought the Image was of gold, and willing to avail himself of his good fortune he went directly and acquainted the Stanikulu and took them to the place; the Image was taken up and carried into the Devalam on a certain night, and finding on examination that it was only gilt, they produced to rub off the gilding, 8 or 10 Pagodas weight of the gold, intending to rub off the rest and then to melt the Image into brass pots secretly to save their character and prevent its coming to the knowledge of the Circar people. Hearing of this I immediately went to the Devalam, visited the Stanikulu and requested them to shew me the Image, but they denied any knowledge of such Image at first; I then went to one Timmapiah the head Inhabitant there and acquainted him of the circumstance, together with the accounts I had received of the place of the Image, and promised him a reward for assisting me to get access to the Articles but after much pains to discover the Image he told me he could not discover it.

Resolved however to trace the facts I sat down before the gate and after much discourse with the Stanikul he produced the Image which they agreed to dispose of for sixteen or twenty Star Pagodas, upon which I advanced

them two Pagodas and promised to pay the rest within fifteen days. Having thus settled, I acquainted my Master by letter, thereof. Mean time some other head Stanikul having got notice of my Negotiation went directly to the Devalam and saw the Image, and coming to my lodging, they returned the money advanced declaring that they would never agree to sell the Image even for thousands, I thereupon resolved to wait for my Master's orders before I should apply to the Collector; but acquainted Venkat Rao the head Seristadar of the Cutchery. and meantime forbid the Stanikul to melt down the Image, (as we were apprehensive of) without the Collector's permission; I went myself to the place where it had been dug up, and employed four Coolies to dig to the depth of a man but finding only a stone Image of Bouddah and two covered Bouddha wells, I suspended further search and returned to my house.

21st.—I went to the village of Nelapadi six miles west, where during the Government of the Bouddha Rajas a large Nagar had existed and in a Devalam according to the Bouddha Sastram, two stone Images had been placed, and worshipped with all kind of Ceremonials. At present the Devalam is entirely destroyed and sunk to the earth, and only the two Images remain, their faces towards one another; there I visited some Jaina people and enquired for the ancient History of the place; as they were inimical to the Bouddhas they would give no direct answers, and only said "they understood nothing of these things save what regarded their own religion," therefore I took down some account of the Jainas from these people.

22nd.—Thence I went to Kelanamemchári, where I found some old Pandarams and enquired for the ancient Histories and Traditions of the Chola Rajas, Chera Rajas and Pandia Rajas, and they gave me some account of Cuna Pandia, Somasunder Pandia, &c.

23rd to 30th....Thence I proceeded to Terwallur by the way of Terwiat and Maradambat, &c. there are some stone Images of Bouddha of the height of from one or two men. Formerly during the Government of Virya Vadenga Solen son of Manuneta Solen, a widow of the Tondaman

Cast that was living at Adi Yeka Mungul Gramam one mile east of Teruvalur, had a son, whose Parents had buried much Treasure in that Village: when the lad was of an age to read in the Pallicutam it happened that a certain Panchangi (or Calender Bramin) named Sundariah who used to go to the neighbouring villages to rehearse the Panchangam in the way of his calling, on the road passing by where the Treasure was hid, he repeatedly met the Pisachi (or Demons) that used to watch there, who appeared to him like Sepoys: at their meeting he used to repeat to them the Panchangam as he returned to his own house; in this manner it continued for some time; the Demon at last said to him " Why do you come here every day to read the Panchángam? What benefit do you expect from us?" The Panchángi answered, that "He wanted nothing but their favor," The Devil then told him "There is a certain Widow's son who reads in the School in this village, whose ancestors buried a great deal of Treasure in this place. We are Demons, and are therefore guarding it here, if you go to him, and bring a Draft from him for the sum you require, we will give you the money." The Panchangi then went to the widow's house, saw the young lad and desired him to shew his writing; but the boy being young was not able to write but from that time the Panchángi used to feed him and give him instruction in the Alphabet, &c. and having obtained some knowledge, : he one day told the boy to write upon a Cadjan leaf an order for a thousand Pagodas payable to the Panchángi in order to see a Specimen of his hand writing: the boy accordingly wrote this and the Panchangi carried and shewed it to the Demons who immediately paid the sum. This continued for some days, the lad grew up day by day, and obtained the complete favor of the Chola Raja and a very lucrative employment; At the expiration of some time, the Raja having raised an army against the Kalinga Raja left the charge of his Government to the youth, conferred on him the title of Karanákar Tondaman and marched to the Northward.

Mean while the circumstance of the Hidden Treasure, came to the knowledge of Karanakar Tondaman, who went to the aforesaid place took possession of the whole Treasure, built the Temple, Muntapam &c. at Teruvallar

distributed abundance in Charity, placed several Inscripons on the South, West, North and East Walls of the Karanakar Tondaman; from that time the place where the Treasure was buried is generally called Gadáram Kundam.

Virya Vadengan having conquered the Northern country returned to Teruvallur where he saw all the Charities of Karanakar Tondaman and desired him to fix the Charity in his name as he was ruling instead of him; this he refused saying "he could not;" afterwards the Raja asked him to give to him the Charity of the water of Kamal Alayem where the cattle drank at noon time, to which he would not agree, whereupon the Raja was highly enraged and caused the head of Karanakar Tondaman to be taken off.

When the Rajah returned from the Northward he brought with him the Images of Vigneswar Durga and Mahishasura Mardhani and placed them in the Devalam, wherein they remain to this day.

I also took a complete copy of the Kamal Alaya Mahatmam of Teruvallur, an account of these Rajahs is particularly given in the Kyfeyat.

I thereafter went to Dipamgaddi a Village five miles West, where formerly during the Government of Chittarasu and Puvarasu the Jain Rajahs built a Devalam, with seven courts and walls and set up an Image, and peopled or founded the Gramam and established festivals, &c.

While it was so, on a certain day the Jain people inending to make a Procession in the Village, lighted many Flambeaus and went into the Village; but the neighbouring Palligars came with their followers, attacked them, raised a great disturbance, extinguished the Lamps; from that time the Village has been generally called by the name of Dipam Guddi.

Afterwards in the Salivahan Sakam year 1522 in the Cycle year Plavah a certain Jain Sanyassi named Manibhadra, finding this Ancient Temple at Dipam Guddi in ruins, reared a new and smaller one, built about twen-

ty houses for Jainas, and established worship without precession in the Village (Gramam.)

About six months ago a Jaina named Mailradhar proposing to form a well for the use of the Devalam, began to dig up the soil; at one man's depth, they discovered an Earthen pot full of small brass Images of Párswanáth Tirthankar which they secured in the Devalam; when I went there understanding this circumstance I went to the said Mailradhar and requested him for the sight of the Articles. I asked him for some of the Images at a certain price, which he would not agree to, but at last with difficulty I got one.

I there obtained some account of Dipam Guddi together with that of the Images that were found in the Earth near the Devalam; while I was preparing to go to Teruvalur an inhab tant thereof named Tandaca Rayen gave me notice that at half a mile South was a place, where was buried abundance of Treasure by Kulottunga Solen; accordingly I proceeded thither and employed four Coolies to dig to the depth of a man but, I could only find some Earthen pots and some round black Stones, &c.

April 1st. to 7th.... I went to Rajamanar Guddi and copied the Sthala Purunam of Raja Gopal Swami together with the particular account of the Jaina Devalum there.

It says that when Maredatta Maharaja was rading at Rajamapur he prepared to celebrate the festival of the Goddess Chenda Mari in the mouth of Chittree, before all the Courtiers; he then ordered a Taliari named Chandra Karmen, to go out of the town, and seize one male and one female and bring them directly to be sacrified to Chendamari in order to perform the rites of the festival. At that time one Sudhátáchari attended by his Sishya (or Disciples) 500 in number happened to halt in the said Devalam, who had permitted two of his Disciples a male and a female named Abhaya ruchi and Abhaya-mati, to go without the town to take their food and to return directly; the Taliari meeting them seized and brought them to Maredata Maharaja, who was much pleased and took a Sword in his own hand before Chendamari the

Goddess; then the whole of the courtiers blessed the Raja and requested them to be sacrificed soon; meantime
they both said "You being a Raja Chandra or cold
like the moon, ought to support all people as your children." The Raja was much surprised to see the boldness
of the young men, laid down his sword and enquired
of them, "What is the reason that you assumed the
Bramhacharee Vrittam in this youthful state," they answered, "Our circumstances ought not to be explained to such a cruel person as you are; but only to virtuous people therefore mind your business" the Raja
becoming fearful, prostrated at their feet, and earnestly
entreated them to explain their circumstances at full
length, saying that they will no doubt obtain Kailasam
on hearing their circumstances: they began as follows.

while Asoka Maha Raja was ruling at Vujainpatnam he had a son named Yasodhar by his consort Chandramati, whom after he had attained the
age of sixteen years he got married to a Princess named
Amurtapati, who bore him a son named Yasomatteyen.
Ou a certain evening, while Asoka Maha Raja was
sitting with his wife on the top of his palace, a thick
cloud gathered in the sky, and in a moment afterwards
disappeared. Then Asoka Maha Raja considering that
life was uncertain, left his family, installed his son Yasodharen, and went himself to the woods to perform Tapas
(or Penance.)

Afterwards while his son Yasodhar Maha Raja was ruling over the Rajyam on a certain day as he was in bed with his Consort Amartapatti in the palace about 4 o'Clock in the morning a Mahaut (or Elephant driver) named Ashtabhanga began to sing very charmingly. Amurtapatti hearing this beautiful song, became enamoured of him, and immediately sent one of her female slaves, named Gunavati to bring him to her---she went there, and finding that it was a nasty Elephant driver was singing, she came and acquainted her mistress of it, who then said "Whomsovever a woman has fixed her affections on, he is the husband, therefore go and bring him to me immediately;" the slave accordingly went and brought and introduced him.

After the expiration of some days Yasodhar Maha Raja finding that his wife had not that affection and regard. for him that she had before, began to watch her, and on a certain day the Raja found his Consort with the said Ashtabhanga, but considering that it was not proper to kill such a sintul woman with the Val (or Sword) that he held in his hand, which was only to be drawn against renowned Rajas like himself, went away to his palace; next morning, he went to his mother Chendramati and told her that he last night dreamt that the brightness of the moon had quitted her, and had conjoined itself with the darkness of Rahu; Chendramati answered " As the dream is a very bad one, you must sacrifice several Fowls and Sheep to the Goddess Chendamári." Yasodhar Maha Raja shut his ears with both his hands at hearing such sinful words. Chendramati said "The person that refuses to obey his mothers orders is not honest' Saving this she ordered him to make a Fowl with floor, and sacrifice it to the Goddess Chendamari; he accordingly made a Fowl with flour, and painting it like a real Fowl, a Demon that lived in the neighbourhood, entered its body; and in the month of Alpissie on Ashtami (or the eighth, the first quarter of the Moon on Tuesday in order to perform according to his mother's directions, the Raja having taken his Sword and no sooner cut off the head of the Fowl before Chendamárí, but the Demon that was inside crying out like a Fowl fell down and died. the Raja then being very uneasy at hearing the voice of the fowl, swooned away, and considered that he must be absolved from this sin by any means, by performing Tapas (or Penance) in the woods.

This circumstance coming to the knowledge of Amritavati she came to the Raja and said, "As you are a chief among Kshetrias I beg you will forgive my fault, instal your son Yasomatti, and be pleased to dine with us in his house, after which you may proceed to the woods to perform Tapas," having thus satisfied him she called him to her house, mixed some Poison in the milk, served it up to her husband and mother-in-law, who after drinking it, both died, and she gave a loose to her amorous pleasures with the said Ashtabhanga.

- The Raja having died with the sin of having killed a Fowl of Meal, attached to him, was reborn as a Pariar at Vindhanagar and his mother as a Bitch in the Karad Desam and after their death, having passed their souls into different births as Porcupine, Sheep, Snake, Crocodile, and having died often, they were at last born as Fowls at the house of a Pariar at Vujeni-patnam, who some time afterwards presented the Fowls to the Raja who then delivered them to the care of Chendakarma.
- . While it was so on a certain day, the Raja and his Queen, went to the woods on an hunting excursion: seeing Muniswar there the Raja requested him to tell him what had passed and what was to happen; mean time the said Fowls having prostrated to the Muniswar stood before him with their wings closed; then Yasomati took a Sword called Sapta Bhadi and cut off the fowl's heads, on which they immediately entered the womb of a certain Queen: after which a boy named Abhaya Ruchi and a girl named Abhaya Matti, were born. In our infancy we went to Sudhatáchári and learning all his particular circumstances, we obtained the rules of a Bramhachári and came with Sudhatáchári acccompanied by his Fivehundred disciples to your Raja Mahapuri Patnam. Today Sudhatáchári having ordered us to go to town to take our victuals, and return immediately, and accordingly when we were on our way, your Taliaree came, seized upon, and brought us to your majesty; as we killed a Fowl made of flour, we have been born in so many different shapes and have undergone all this trouble. Máridatta Maha-raja. hearing this circumstance, was seized with fear and postponed the sacrifice, meantime Chendamari having appeared in her original form prostrated herself to them and ordered her disciples not to kill any fowls or other animals hereafter, but to offer the five kinds of food, from that time the Jainas do not kill any animals: the particulars of this are stated in the Kyfiat of Raja Manor Guddi.
- 8th. and 9th.--Proceeding by way of Nachar Gudding I arrived at Kumbhakonam, collecting some Coins there-of from the Shroffs.

10th .-- I visited the Chief Priest of Sankar Achari, expending four Rupees on fruit &c. to introduce myself, and requested him to give me a copy of the copper inscriptions he had in his Mattham, but some of the Kayesthalu (or managers) of the Mattham directly denied that there were any inscriptions on copper plates, being afraid of losing their original documents which they had saved through many years from the destruction of different wars. I encouraged them much assuring them that I would take no original but only wanted a copy; they answered if I assured them that only a copy was to be taken, and that I would give them a recommendation to my Master regarding their discontinued Jugir, and obtain their restoration of any of the discontinued villages, that he would get me a particular account of the Cholen, Cheran and Pandian together with that of the Rajahs of Bijanagur as he was the Guru of all Rajas. I accordingingly gave them a recommendatory letter; then confiding in my assertions that I had only come to copy inscriptions, and collect historical information he was much pleased, and promised to get me a particular account of the Rajas that had ruled from the commencement of the Kaliyugam, he took me into his Agraram and shewed me about 125 Copper Sasanams each contained in five or six plates: he gave me a copy of two, presented me with a piece of cloth worth five Rupees, and gave me leave, promising to get me a particular account of the Chola Rajas together with several Coins, if I recommend ed him personally to my Master at Madras, and got any assistance to recover their discontinued Villages.

11th.---I went this day to the Mattham of the Lingum-kati people, visited the Sanyasi thereof and requested him to give me a particular account of Mattham, Sect and the different Titles derived from the several Rajahs; accordingly he gave me two books, viz.

1st. Bharani which contains an account of Utu Kuten a Vidwan (or learned man) who became a Convert to the Lingam Katti Sect. and composed different Slokams or Hymns to Virabhadra.

2d. Sthala Puranám of the Matham of the Lingam Kati Sect. in which a detailed account of their Sect is

given; how they acquired different Titles when and by whom this Mattham had been established, how many disciples of this Matham and what Rajas had composed Grunthums.

After I had copied these Books I returned the original to the Sanyasi, who then told me that he was the Chief or High Priest of all the Lingam Kati and Kurambers, &c. that are in the country from Ramnad to Benaras, he was able to get for me a particular account of the forty-eight Chola Rajas and sixty-four Pandia Rajas and Kurambers, with their dates; together with the Matsya, Kurma, Varáha and other gold Coins for 2 or 3000 years back; upon which I desired him to get me the aforesaid accounts, &c. he promised that he would prepare the greatest part of them very soon, and send them to Madras, by his Kayestha (or head Manager): after making this promise, he told me, that he maintained himself by an annual contribution levied on his followers from several years: after the Hon'ble Company have sequestered the Country, many of them are still obedient, and pay the allowance, but some are refractory, and decline giving the customary allowances, and at times, if he attempts to punish them according to their religion, they threaten that they will complain against him to the Judge of the Zillah, who will in that case send for both, and make them stand equal without regarding the quality of the Priest, and enquiring the matter: for fear of this dishonour, he takes no notice of the refractory conduct of his Disciples: he therefore wishes to have some document from the Hon'ble Company authorizing him to receive the annual allowance from his Disciples. As the Kurumbers that ruled in Tondir Mandalam and other places were all his Disciples, he promised to procured me a particular account of them with dates within a month, together with some Gold Coins.

12th.--From thence I went to the Village of Chola Maulega, three miles West, where

Karical Solen.
Manu Alenda Solen.
Manuneta Solen.
Alaparamda Solen.
Kaveri Karaconda Solen.

Klottunga Solen. Jembagi Solen. Virya Vadunga Solen. AND Carur Solen. having built a large Fort, containing Devalams, Palaces &c. peopled the town and governed there for several years, but the Forts &c. are now entirely destroyed and there is only a Konam (or corner) of the wall of the Palace of the Chola Rajas, the account of which is stated at full length in the Kyfiyat.

13th .-- I went to Teracanguli four miles further west: formerly in the Government of Kaveri Karakonda Solen, the Careri River being left to run at its pleasure was encroaching and destroying several Gramams, the Raja resolved to construct Embankments on both sides the river, to restrain its Inundations, and proceeded to the westward, as far as Sargagiri Parwall and began to build Embank. ments extending as far as the Sea, when he had completed the Embankments as far as Teruvangali a great Bila-dwaram or Hollow and Cavity of the extent of half a mile appeared into which the water plunging disappeared; he tried very much to lead off this water, but could not, he then went to some ancient people who dwelt there, and prostrated himself before them, and requested them to explain the remedy; they replied "In the village of Catur, a Rishi named Harunda Maha Rishi performs Tapas under a Kota Tree, if you go there and consult him he will tell you how to overcome this difficulty: he accordingly went thither and visited the Reshi and prostrated to him and acquainted him of all the particulars. the Rishi answered. "Either a king like you, or a Rishi like me should jump into that hollow, and on being buried in it Caveri will flow on forward;" Accordingly taking leave of the Rishi he came by the Billadwar, and prepared to jump in. Mean while the Queen coming to the knowledge of this, immediately went to the Rishi and prostrated to him, who blessed her with Dirgha Sumangala Bhava or May you live as a family woman until your death. She prayed to the Rishi, and said. " May your blessing not be in vain, but my Consort is now ready to jump into the Billadwaram, (Abyss) if he does so, your blessing will be fruitless. The Rishi then immediately went to the Billadwaram, and no sooner threw himself into it, than he was swallowed up, and a small Lingam rose there of itself; upon which the Raja was enabled to complete the Embankments, founded several villages, &c. and

Fuled there, the detailed account whereof is mentioned in the Kyfiyat.

Waited at Kumbhakonam to get the account of Nemi Iswar Tirthankar of the Jainas and to procure Coins, &c. and on the 16th I wrote a letter to my Master and dispatched it to Madras, I also wrote a letter to Lieutenant Sim to Karacal.

I left Kumbhakonam and went to Tri Bhuvanam and Madhyarjunamwrote the particular accounts of those places together with the copies of eight Inscriptions on stone. I then wrote a letter to Lieutenant Sim to Pondicherry and on the 19th at noon I received a letter from Lieutenant Sim inclosing one from my Master, ordering me to come directly to Madras after receiving ten Pagodas from Mr. Thackeray on his account.

20th.---Leaving Teruvadhura I proceeded to Mayavaram to the Collector, who already proceeded to Nagapatnam after having left the said ten Pagodas with his head Serishtadar, with directions to give them to me; Assoon as I went to the Cutchery, the Serishtadar delivered the ten Pagodas, after taking a receipt from me in the name of St. John Thackeray, Esq.

21st.--I arrived at Nagapatnam, and shewed all the books, &c. to Mr. Thackeray which I had procured in his District, according to his desire; I afterwards went to the Devalam visited the Stanikulu and asked them to give me the Bouddah Image for sixteen Pagodas, but they gave me a direct answer saying "That they will never sell the Image not even for thousands," when in the interim of acquainting the Collector with this circumstance, and of waiting for orders from my Master to purchase the Image, I requested the Head Serishtadar to give strict orders to the Stanikulu not to melt or sell it without the Collector's permission,

May 1st and 2nd 1817.--I halted at Nagapatnam to collect Coins at Nagar and Terumalray patnam and other places.

3rd.---I wrote a letter to Lieutenant Sim to Pondichery and also to my Master at Madras, went to the Collector

took leave from him, and leaving Nagapatem with his best compliments to my Master I arrived at Trunquebar.

4th.--I waited on Mr. Camærar and took leave of him, Ipurchased some Coins in the Bazar.

5th --- Leaving Tranquebar I proceeded and arrived at Pondichery by the way of Chitambaram and collected some Accounts and Coins in the Bazar there.

7th...I waited on Lieutenant Sim and shewed him all the accounts I had collected. On the 7th he gave me seventeen Pagodas which settled the balance of the account for fifty Star Pagodas; He gave me orders to return to Madras, mean time I received a letter from C. V. Lechmyah directing me to purchase the Boudha gilt Image and return soon to Madras. I then considered with myself and reflecting that if I go to Madras without the Image, I may incur the displeasure of my Master, I determined without any consideration of the heat or other inconvenience to return to Nagapatam first. I communicated my intentions to Mr. Sim, and that I was ready to go to Nagapatam to get the Image, as I have taken much trouble to procure it, whereupon he immediately gave me a letter to Mr. Thackeray, and I went home.

10th to 18th .-- I left Pondichery and arrived at Nagapatam, on the 18th I waited on the Collector and delivered Mr. Sim's letter, and acquainted him of the circum. stances of the Bouddha Image. The Collector told me that if I could get the consent of the Stanikulu and brought the Image to him, he would endeavor to get it for me; on which I went directly to the Devalam, visited the Stanikala and urged them much; before this they had weighed the Image and found it weighed 187 seers, they had consulted together and agreed that the Image should not be given to any Gentleman under 187 Star Pagodas being, at the rate of one Pagoda per seer, as it was very curious. This I heard with great uneasiness and was considering with myself how to procure it; trusting in God I went in the evening to some of the Stanikulu's relations and told them I would give them a reward of three or four Pagodas if they came before the Collector and declared that they were heirs of that Devalum and would agree to

sell the Image according to the bazar price; having settled thus I took those people to the Collector's house. Mr. Thackeray sent for the Stanikulu and asked "Will you dispose of the Image at a fixed price," they said "yes," on which the Collector told me, if I came in the morning he would give me the Image, next morning the other Stanikulu hearing of this, about forty or fifty of of them in number came to the Cutcherri, to acquaint the Collector, that they had not agreed to sell the Image: mean time I went and paid my respects to the Collector who sent for his head Serishtadar, Venkat Rao, and settled the price of the Image at twenty-five Star Pagodas, and took an agreement from me for that sum and delivered the Image into my care. I immediately employed four Coolies to carry it to my house, I also wrote to my Master inclosed in Mr. Sim's letter and dispatched it to Pondicherry.

19th. to 23d.---On the 19th I left Nagapatnam and arrived at Pondicherry on the 23d and waited on Lieut. Sim shewing him the Image, and took his leave to go to Madras.

24th. and 25th...-Thence I arrived at Alampara and visited the old Fishwoman, who had promised to get Roman Gold Coins, although she had tried every morning and evening she had not been successful, yet however she hopes to get some very soon, and promises to bring them to me to Madras. I then employed some Fishermen and tried till one o'Clock upon that height and procured one Roman Copper Coin, and some others; I desired the Woman to endeavour to find some Roman Gold Coins and returned to my place.

26th. and 27th.--- I left Alampara on the 26th and artived at Madras on the 27th.

29th.---I waited on my Master and delivered the Image &c. to him.

30th.—From the 30th May to the 2d June, I was employed in completing my Report from 24th December, 1816, to the 27th May 1817, which was finished on the 2d June.

# ERRATA.

# Voi. I.

	V U1. •	4.	
Page.			
62,		ad	Agniswara.
66,	" The Kartika	"	Kártika.
67,	" Koteswara	"	Kotiswara.
68,	" Ditto	"	Ditto.
77,	" Paumpá	"	Pampá,
95,		"	13th.
106,		66	Bednur.
112,	" Translation ?	"	Translation of
•	these stories 🕻	••	these stories.
115,	" Uddáharana	"	Udáharana.
123,	" Ditto	46	Ditto.
143,	" Dibshita	"	$oldsymbol{D}$ ıkshita.
144,	" &ca.	"	as .
´	" Chabravertti	"	Chakravertti.
	" Salitánga	66	Lalitánga.
152,	" Pushpadhanta	"	Pushpadanta.
153,	" subject	"	subjects.
184,	" Vájranga	"	Vajránga.
202,	" Teruvargam	"	Teruváchakam.
222,	" Velála	66	Vetála.
225,	" mallayya	"	Mallayenar.
263,	" on	"	or
<b>2</b> 79,	" donda kaveli	66	dandakávali.
	" Cheikakole	"	Chikakole.
<b>2</b> 83,	" Ambaramanhr	"	Ambaramánar.

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28,	.6	Révana		Rávana.
63,	"	Srilpa	"	Silpa.
97,	"	page	66	page 144.

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# ABBREVIATIONS.

8. Sanserit.	P. Peraian.
Ta. Tamul.	A. Arabic.
Tel. Telugu.	Or. Orissa.
Tel. Telugu. H. K. Hala Kapara.	H. Hindi.
K Kanara or Karnata.	Hin. Hindustanee.
K. Kanara or Karnata.	J. Javanese.
M. Malayalam. Mah. Mahratta.	B. Burman.
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